



## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S  
LEMON SQUASH.  
A VERITABLE "LEMON SQUASH"  
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST  
QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted  
with automatic Steam Machinery of the  
latest and most approved kind, and  
we are well able to compete in  
quality with the best  
English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the  
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised  
in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY

"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles  
heretofore, of Extra Charge, to those of  
our Customers who prefer to have them to  
the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,  
whenever practicable, are despatched by first  
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and  
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and  
the full amount allowed for Packages and  
received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on applica-  
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,  
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"  
And all signed messages addressed thus  
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always  
"kept ready in Stock":—

PURE AERATED WATERS  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE

POTASH WATER  
SALTZET WATER

LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,  
or greasy, or that appear to have been used  
for any other purpose than that of containing  
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used  
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTHS.

At "Stolensfels," Peak, on Thursday morning,  
the 9th July, 1891, Mrs. H. Z. JUST, of a son.

At 9, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, on the 29th  
June, the wife of JOHN WILSON, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

## TELEGRAMS.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN SHAW.

LONDON, July 8th.  
Captain E. M. Shaw, C.B., the Chief Officer  
of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has resigned.

LADY MACDONALD A PEERESS.

July 8th.  
The widow of Sir J. A. Macdonald, the late  
Premier of Canada, has been made a Peeress in  
recognition of the services rendered to the  
country by her late husband.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Times says that England is no party to  
the Triple Alliance, and that there is no separate  
compact with Italy, but the most cordial friend-  
ship and goodwill exists with Germany, Austria,  
and Italy.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD H. M. S.

"CORDELLA" July 7th.  
During practice on board H. M. S. Cordella,  
of the Pacific Squadron, a breechloader burst  
killing six men and wounding thirteen others.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A COOLIE in the employ of Messrs. Lane,  
Cameron & Co. was seen by a Sikh constable  
yesterday about 5.30 p.m. removing a quantity  
of coffee beans from the premises, and in answer  
to a question candidly admitted that he was  
stealing. Mr. Wise to-day sentenced him to one  
month at removing shot and turning the crank.

The Chicago fire on October 9th, 1871, was one  
of the largest in all history, devastating an area  
of three and one-half square miles, and causing  
a loss of about \$100,000,000. The great Boston  
fire of November, 1872, extended over an area of  
sixty-five acres, burning the "best" mercantile  
buildings in the city, and causing a damage of  
\$75,000,000, on which there was insurance of  
\$75,000,000.

ON the 14th ult. the American ship *Anahae*  
was wrecked in Torres Straits, and totally lost.  
All on board were saved. She was a full rigged  
ship of 1200 tons, and was conveying 1753 tons  
of coals from Newcastle to Java.

AN ordinary meeting of the Sanitary Board  
was held this afternoon. There were present  
the Surveyor-General, the Capt. Supt. of Police,  
the Colonial Surgeon, the Registrar-General,  
Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Secretary.  
The Colonial Secretary forwarded to the Board  
the Government Analyst's report for June on the  
Tyam and Pok-lam water, and said that as the  
report was a complete statement as to the  
cause and remedy of the whitish appearance  
which had been supplied. Complaint having been  
made of a smoke nuisance it was decided to  
take the usual steps. The Board adjourned for  
a fortnight.

The Willard Opera Company produced Balfe's  
"Bohemian Girl" at the Theatre Royal last  
night, to a fair house, considering how often this  
opera has been produced here, and how frequently  
it has been "hashed" by many of the travelling  
companies visiting Hongkong. Musically the  
performance was above the average. Both Miss  
St. John as *Arline* and Mr. W. Walsh as *Thad-*  
*deus* scored brilliant successes. The other  
characters of the cast were but fairly represented,  
with the exception of Mr. Wentworth's *Devil-*  
*hoof*, which was not a bad performance, although  
he omitted a deal of the "funny business" that  
is generally considered to belong to the part and  
which rarely fails to fetch. To-night the  
Company will reproduce "Boccaccio" which  
should draw a good house.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon Mr. Wise held  
an enquiry into the death of Yung Tsat, con-  
cubine of Tsang Hoi Tung, a "doctor," at  
Shau-ki-wan, who was found dead at his house  
on the 5th inst. Tung himself was the first  
witness, and was most obstinate in the box,  
refusing at first to admit that he knew anything  
at all. Then it appeared that he had a quarrel  
with the woman on the night of the 4th, and  
went out. On his return he found her groaning  
and insensible, with signs of opium poisoning.  
He administered oil and duck's blood, but she  
died early next morning. Another witness, who  
lived in the house, was also very anxious to  
say nothing, and succeeded very fairly. The  
"mother" of deceased, who bought her as a  
child, and sold her to the doctor, was even more  
pervasive, and lied in answer to every question,  
though she had no object to gain even if she  
had been believed, and the real truth was suffi-  
ciently manifest—that the woman was tired of  
her life, and killed herself. Dr. Marques gave  
the usual evidence, and a verdict of "Opium  
poisoning" was returned.

THE members of the Institution of Marine  
Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong held  
their statutory meeting at the rooms, Praya  
Central, last night. The President, Mr. D.  
Gillies, occupied the chair, and there was  
a good attendance. The Chairman expressed  
his pleasure at the way the engineers of the  
colony had given their support to the  
Institution, their numbers being still on the  
increase. Societies such as that usually  
experienced difficulties at the outset, but he  
was glad to see from the committee's report  
that they were in a much better position than  
had been anticipated; the number of ordinary  
members was 743, hon. associates 5, and visiting  
members 25, and they had a credit balance of  
\$321. He hoped they would continue to  
prosper in the future as they had during the past  
four months, and that at the annual meeting  
there would be an even more satisfactory report  
presented. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that  
the statement of accounts be adopted.—Mr. Crawford  
seconded, and it was agreed to.—Mr. Walker,  
hon. secretary, stated that the membership would  
be considerably increased when one or two  
details as to eligibility were settled.—A vote of  
thanks to the Chairman having been accorded,  
on a motion of Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr.  
Wyllie, the proceedings terminated.

THE troubles of the missionaries in the north  
have of course elicited much sympathy here,  
especially among the Chinese. One man entered  
a house in Cochrane Street about half-past five,  
this morning and endeavoured to remove the  
joss bodily, with all the jewels, clothing, shrine,  
and all appurtenances thereto belonging, and  
off against the depositions of the terrible  
Kolo-his. Unfortunately one of the inmates of  
the house woke early, and caught the man. The  
thief robber jumped out of a window, and fell  
into the open arms of a Sikh policeman, who had  
heard the joss crying for help. The culprit was  
brought before the magistrate, and blankly  
remarked that he went to the house for money,  
though he did not explain whether it was his  
custom to present such requests by breaking a  
window and appealing to the divinity in the  
small hours of the morning. As time is  
money, Mr. Wise gave him a month.  
Another enemy of heathen deities was running  
along a street late at night, when the policeman  
stopped him to ask what he was hurrying. Being  
told up with a jerk, an idiot fell from his  
jacket, and search revealed another one con-  
cealed about his clothing. These were subse-  
quently identified by a widow as her property.  
She said the man had visited her house with  
four other friends. Prisoner pleaded that he  
only ran off with the gods as a joke. The police  
gave him a good character, and the Magistrate  
let him off with \$10 security for three months  
good conduct.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, M.P., writes as follows  
to Mr. Martin Leske, Secretary of the Ceylon  
Association in London, on the question of the  
action about to be taken in Parliament on behalf  
of the Eastern Crown Colonies and their military  
contributions.—I am hoping to bring up this  
matter of the action of the home Government  
towards the Crown Colonies, on the consideration  
of the Colonial Estimates. The difficulty one  
finds is to interest members of the House of  
Commons on the subject, because few of them  
know much about the colonies, and many are  
rather strongly prejudiced against the Imperial  
Government expending their funds in a colonial  
direction. The Singapore case, from what I have  
seen of the matter, appears to me about the  
hardest, and the community have sent home  
a very good petition, which I presented to the  
House on Tuesday last. It is intended to  
print and circulate that petition amongst members  
of the House of Commons immediately. I  
would suggest that it would be worth while  
for your Association to petition the House  
of Commons for re-consideration, and that the  
petition should be signed by the members of the  
Association, and that the petition should be  
presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Wm.  
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June 12th.

The chairman of the London General Omnibus Company asserts that, if the demands made by the men were conceded, it would involve a cost of £160,000 a year to the company, while the directors have already conceded advances to the men amounting to £90,000 a year. The Lord Mayor of London (the Right Hon. Joseph St. John) is mediating between the omnibus companies and the men on strike with a view to a settlement of the dispute.

A bill has been submitted by the Portuguese Government to the Cortes to authorize the sale of the Portuguese colonies in East Africa.

It is reported that the British Government are about to purchase the Portuguese colony of Goa, on the east coast of India.

The bill to restrict sailing by British vessels in the Behring Sea for twelve months has received the royal assent.

The strike of printers at Vienna, which took place recently, has now collapsed.

The Government of the Argentine Republic have decided to suspend gold payments for six months.

Sir Charles Dilke has accepted the invitation to contest the seat in the House of Commons for the Forest of Dean at the next election.

June 14th.

Sir William Gordon Cumming has been removed from the army.

The omnibus employees who struck work in London have accepted the terms offered by the Company.

A memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey in connection with the death of Sir John MacDonald. The ceremony was a remarkably impressive one.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has accepted the premiership of Canada.

The cargo steamer *City of Richmond* was discovered to be on fire when the vessel was 4 days steam from the Irish coast. A panic occurred amongst the passengers, who rushed on deck in their night clothes, it being night when the alarm was given. A gale was blowing at the time and the boat was prepared for lowering.

The vessel arrived safely at Queenstown under escort of the steamer *Servia*, which had arrived on the scene.

June 16th.

Reference was made by many prominent preachers in England on Sunday to the disaster at the Prince of Wales was appealed to abandon the practice of gambling.

O'Gorman Mahon, a veteran Irish member of the House of Commons, is dead.

10,000 residents of Chelsea have presented Sir Charles Dilke with a address of felicitous to him on his intended return to public life.

240 deaths from influenza occurred in London last week.

The fight between Slavins and Kilrain in San Francisco resulted in Kilrain being knocked out in the 9th round.

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with reference to its timber concession. As regards its mineral concessions some prospecting has been carried on, but no results of any great importance have yet been obtained. The North Pahang Concession has been prospected during the year, and is reported by those who have visited it to be one of the finest properties in Pahang. It is situated on the borders of Kelantan, being within a day's walk of Pulai, where 600 Chinese men have settled, and where rich alluvial gold has been worked by them for many years.

## CHINA'S COMMERCE.

CANTON.

Of the three great causes that have affected the trade of the year, writes Commissioner Woodruff in his report for 1890, one—though not local—is so important that it may be mentioned at the outset. The fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold have been excessive. Exchange (telegraphic) transfer, beginning at 12.14 and never falling below 30.04, rose—at first haltingly, at the end rapidly—to 25.04 in August, sank to 25.34 in November, and rose again to 35.44 at the close of the year.

A second cause has been the changes in taxation. An additional charge on opium, for preventive expenses, was contemplated by the provincial authorities at the end of May, but never enforced, and had no permanent effect on trade. Early in June the existing Kerosene Farm was authorized to collect an additional amount. (Hainan-ching-fai) to provide funds for sea-coast defences, and new farms were established to collect a similar tax on cotton and cotton yarn, but the three farms were abolished, and the collection, at lower rates, was instead transferred to the Kowloon and Lappa Customs and to the Lappa office at Canton. In August another tax (T'ai-pai-ching-fai, or Battery tax) on almost all articles but those above named was established, on the lines of the Police tax continued on the 24th October 1889. As a rule it is collected by associations of the merchants in the trades taxed, but in some instances by outsiders, or by the Customs and Lappa authorities. Abroad, one of our chief markets, the United States, has greatly changed its rates of duty.

The third cause has been the weather. The first crop of rice was a good one, being reckoned 80 per cent. of a full crop, but silk suffered from floods, and then from drought. The latter also affected tea, scented flower, and some of the minor crops; while autumn rice, on the higher land, felt it so severely that there was only a 60 per cent. yield.

The total collection of revenue, Tls. 2,329,499,311.1, is Tls. 69,000 less than in 1889, in which year it was Tls. 110,000 less than in 1888. There was an increase the first half of the year, and decrease in the last two quarters. The loss is divided nearly equally between the opium levies and export duties, the duty on imports other than opium exceeding very considerably the other years of the last ten.

The duties being mainly specific, changes in the quantities rather than in the values are indicated. Imports, generally (excluding opium), have increased considerably. Piece goods, both cotton and woolen, show marked gain; as does yarn, chiefly Indian. The increase is generally a true gain; and not a transfer to Kowloon and Lappa. In the yarn trade there have been special troubles connected with long credits and inferior quality; over 10 per cent. was forwarded under transit pass. Among sundries, flour and matches have increased. Of the large importations of kerosene into this district, nearly all comes by junk, so does not appear in our returns. All but some Tls. 50,000 worth of the goods came from Hongkong.

During the first four months dealers in silk were occupied in the delivery of the heavy contracts placed in re-reels for America at the end of 1889. The demand for Europe was moderate, and prices declined—Taslees to the extent of \$50 per picul, Filatures \$70 to \$90 per picul. The new seasons opened in May, with light stocks of old silks and lower rates than last year's opening; but reports of short crops, locally and at Shanghai, soon tended to an advance, which the rise in exchange opposed. Between the two the trade was demoralized, and, although an advance of \$15 to \$20 was obtained in July, the market again slumped to a downward turn, and in September prices stood \$20 to \$25 below opening rates.

Easier exchange and steady inquiry once more advanced rates, \$70 on Taslees and \$50 on Filatures; but in November exchange again rose, and the year closed with irregular and slowly declining prices.

From May to the close of the only 265 piculs of re-reels were sent to America, against 3,800 piculs during the same period in 1889; and the markets there and in Europe have been in a disturbed state. The total foreign export was 17,534 piculs, a decrease of 1,849 piculs. Of Taslees 1,200 bales and of Filatures 3,000 bales were carried over, against stocks of 1,000 bales and 50 bales respectively at the beginning of the year.

As to tea, of Congou 2,500,000 lb. were sent, against 3,200,000 lb. in 1889. First shipments were made by the steamer sailing on the 20th March. Prices were lower, the tea thin, though showing fair quality. Buying was slow till October, when four crops, the supply being limited, were booked at comparatively full prices. There are no stocks.

The first shipments of scented capers went on the 15th May. Prices for all better grades were lower, and tea, generally, were of good quality and strength, but in many cases, disappointing in make and of a late admittance of dust. Buying went on quietly till July, when favourable news of first arrivals caused requirements to be filled at firm to slightly advanced quotations; and again, in September, on assurance of a short supply, a large trade was done, demand continuing steady at the advanced rates to the end of the season. Only 7,000,000 lb. were exported, against 8,200,000 lb. in 1889; and 8,220,000 lb. delivered in England, against 8,935,102 lb. Unsold stocks are only 2,000 boxes. Of scented orange pekoes 840,000 lb. went forward, against 800,000 lb.; 1,500,000 lb. were delivered, against 1,809,555 lb. in 1889. All arrivals have been sold.

Apparently better grades were again sent, as, notwithstanding the lower prices, the average value was over Tls. 18.16 picul, against Tls. 17.13 in 1889 and Tls. 11 in 1888. On this increased value the total Government charges, including the new Battery Tax, were roughly equivalent to 21 per cent., against 29 per cent. in 1889. The export in 1888 was 94,000 piculs; in 1889, 78,000 piculs; in 1890, 64,000 piculs.

Only some 178,000 rolls of matting passed this office, against over 229,000 rolls in 1889. The figures are, however, not complete, as large quantities are exported by junk from the manufacturing districts to Hongkong. The value was one-third greater than in the former year. Orders came in early, before the rise in exchange, by which, therefore, the trade was not much affected, and in time also to fill them without haste, thus avoiding pressure on the local labour market and consequent strikes. Japan now sends about 40,000 rolls a year to the United States. The competition is not felt, except in domestic.

Matting has been put on the free list in the McKinley tariff; but, on the other hand, during the year it was found that the duty locally levied. The drawback has damaged the later and better cuttings of straw. Of fire-crackers, the total—40,000 piculs—shows a falling off of 11,000 piculs; but, as with matting, our figures are not complete. The chief merchants have been for some time objecting to do business under the present collector of the Battery Tax, who is a rival. The duty in the United States has been increased. Sugar of all kinds was much in excess of 1889. Cassia lignea has further declined, the transfer of the steamers' share of the trade to the junks being nearly complete. One cargo, chiefly tea and refuse silk, valued in all at Tls. 35,000, was shipped by steamer to London; all the rest, valued at Tls. 14,850,000, was sent to Hongkong for distribution. The Consul for the United States, Mr. Seymour, kindly informs me that of the total export by steamer and junk, goods valued at nearly \$5,000,000 were certified to that country in 1890, against a little over \$4,000,000 and \$3,000,000 respectively in 1889 and 1888. The quantities, however, have probably not increased equally with the values.

The total value of the foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries, including Hongkong, was only Tls. 23,000. From the character and amounts of the items they are apparently articles occasionally returned in the course of business, and not a regular traffic.

Original Shipments Coastwise.—The exports to the three northern ports were valued at Tls. 1,110,000, an increase of Tls. 300,000; to the central ports, Tls. 1,500,000, about the same as last year; and to the southern ports, Tls. 2,000. In addition to these direct shipments there is an exchange through Hongkong. The goods sent are, in the main, the manufactured articles for which the Cantonese have a deserved reputation among their countrymen.

Re-exported Coastwise.—The total value of the Foreign Re-exports was Tls. 50,000; of Native goods, Tls. 5,000. The former were chiefly southern products—betel-nuts, coral, shark's fins, and the like.

The value of the imports from the northern ports was over Tls. 3,000,000, an increase of Tls. 600,000; from the central ports, Tls. 6,000,000, a decrease of nearly Tls. 700,000. The leading items were beans, silk and its products, and wheat. Probably these imports (which are thus in excess of our exports coastwise), our exports to Hongkong (which are in excess of the imports from that place), and Hongkong's exports to the coast ports are parts of the same circle of exchanges.

The northern ports apparently indicates returning prosperity, all three ports showing gains, but Newchwang the most. The loss with the central ports is chiefly in silk, etc. (a short crop), medicines, and rice. Of the latter, less than 400,000 piculs had been imported up to the end of September; then, in consequence of the short second crop, 1,200,000 piculs were sent to us in three months, the rush testing the capacity of cargo-boats and godowns. There has also, I understand, been a considerable increase, for the year, of foreign rice coming by junk.

INLAND TRANSIT.—(a) Inwards.—Arrangements for the issue of passes were made in 1889. In 1889, two were issued for keel and in 1888, 7 for cotton thread and sugar; and in 1888, 4 for thread, etc. In 1890 there were 70 passes, covering 10,400 piculs of Indian yarn, besides sundries, destined for places in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Kiangsi. The revival is attributed to the new tax and a dread that if prices at the destinations in the interior are not kept down there will be competition by way of Hainan.

(b) Outwards.—Arrangements were made in 1889, but no passes were issued until 1889, when there were 12, for cassia lignea and Sundries, from Kwangsi and Kwangtung. In 1887, 3 passes were issued and since then, none.

SHIPPING.—The tonnage was greater than in any of the last 10 years. Taking the entries into Hongkong and Macao privileged river steamers supplied 76 per cent. (1,138,116 tons), 64 per cent. being British and 12 per cent. Chinese; there were seven steamers, against six the year before, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Kiangkwan* having been put on the Hongkong line on the 29th March. Foreign ocean-going steamers supplied 17 per cent., divided between the British and German flags; Chinese steamers supplied, additionally, under 6 per cent., sailing vessels under 2 per cent. The quarterly average of sea-going vessels, between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, was increased in the fourth quarter to over 90,000 tons, owing, chiefly, to the rise in steamers.

Over 5,000 foreign passengers were carried by the Hongkong river steamers. The number of Chinese, 1,037,197, was in excess of any of the 10 years. After the advent of the *Kiangkwan* (29th March) fares were lowered from \$1 to \$0.50 for first class and from 50 cents to 10 cents for second class. The quarterly average mounted from about 200,000 to 300,000, but gradually decreased. The traffic with Macao and the coast ports, chiefly Shanghai, has not changed much in the course of years.

TREASURY.—In our records for the last 10 years the imports from Hongkong for the last quarter of 1889, Tls. 5,000,000. Much of that arriving is revenue remitted from other Kwangtung ports. Some of the exports to the coast ports were of coin from the Canton Mint. Copper cash and small silver from the mint are circulating freely, and the demand is greater than the supply.

OPIMUM.—(a) Foreign.—The quantity imported was 11,812 piculs—456 piculs less than in 1889. The average Canton market value a picul, as shown in our returns, was Tls. 440 in 1890 and Tls. 471 in 1889. In Hongkong, at the beginning of the year, Patna was quoted at \$500 to \$517.50 per chest at the end, at \$482.50; Benares, \$515 and \$475 per chest. Malwa, \$500 and \$420 per chest. Stocks in Hongkong rose from 7,841 piculs to 8,957 piculs. Apparently the trade is slowly declining; prices forced down, and stocks still accumulating. The cause assigned by those interested is the increasing competition of native opium.

(b) Native.—Yet, when careful inquiries are made as to the quantity of native opium consumed, the largest estimates are only some 1,600 piculs for the whole province. Probably the amount is greater than is known, or stated, as seven kinds are said to be in use, under the names of Kachow, Yung, Szechuan, Kanab, Honan, Shensi, and Shan, from which provinces they are supposed to come. The prices range from \$300 to \$450 a picul for crude, and from \$500 to \$600 a picul for boiled, according to quality and the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The total value of the net imports, about Tls. 21,000,000, has been much the same as for 1888 and 1889. Exports of local origin, over Tls. 17,000,000, are less than in 1889 by Tls. 1,300,000. The total net-trade, Tls. 38,000,000, is over Tls. 1,000,000 less than last year.

THE ILLUSIONS OF GREAT MEN.

Goethe affirmed that he one day saw the exact counterpart of himself coming toward him.

Pope saw an arm apparently come through the wall, and made inquiry after its owner.

Byron often received visits from a spectre, but he knew it to be a creation of the imagination.

Dr. Johnson heard his mother call his name in a clear voice, though she was at the time in another city.

Baron Emmanuel Swedenborg believed that he had the privilege of interviewing persons in the spirit world.

Loyola, laying, wounded during the siege of Pampluna, saw the Virgin, who encouraged him to prosecute his mission.

Descartes was followed by an invisible person, whose voice he heard urging him to continue his researches after.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, leaving his house, thought the lamps were trees and the men and women bushes agitated by the breeze.

Ravillac, while chanting the "Miserere" and "De Profundis," fondly believed that the sounds he emitted were of the nature and had the full effect of a trumpet.

Oliver Cromwell, lying sleepless on his couch, saw the curtains open and a gigantic woman appear, who told him he would become the greatest man in England.

Ben Jonson spent the watches of the night an interested spectator of a crowd of Tartars, Turks and Roman Catholics, who rose up and fought round his armchair till sunrise.

Bostok, the physiologist, saw figures and faces, and there was one human face constantly before him for twenty-four hours, the features and headgear as distinct as those of a living person.

Benvenuto Cellini, imprisoned at Rome, resolved to free himself by self-destruction, but was deterred by the apparition of a young woman of wondrous beauty, whose reproaches turned him from his purpose.

Napoleon once called attention to a bright star he believed he saw shining in his room, and said: "It has never deserted me. I see it on every great occurrence urging me onward: it is an unfailing omen of success."

Nicolas was alarmed by the appearance of a dead body, which vanished and came again at intervals. This was followed human faces, which came into the room, and after gazing at him for awhile departed. Nicolas knew they were but the effects of indigestion.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Resolves the following: "I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. Keane, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Adv.)

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

"SACHSEN."

Captain H. Sumner, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1891.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SACHSEN."

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m., to-day, the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. All Claims must reach us before the 17th inst. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1891.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 12th July, at noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1891, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June to 11th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1891.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

COMPETITION for the LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS will take place (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, the 12th July, commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Usual conditions.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 2.45 p.m. to convey competitors.

J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1891.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FURTHER CALL, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per Share, upon the Company's Shares of New Issue (25 at present paid up) will be made on the 10th inst.

Shareholders are requested to arrange for their scrip to accompany their remittance, in order that the necessary endorsement may be made.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE STORAGE BUSINESS of the Under- signed has this day been transferred to the WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., LTD.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891.

## Commercial.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue—200 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 72 per share, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$305 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$200 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$335 per share, sales.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—105 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—277 per cent. discount, buyers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$43 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$87 per share, buyers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$86 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$88 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—E—14 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$110 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 Punjom and Sanghoo Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 The Rangoon Mining Co., Limited—\$1.00 per share, sellers.  
 Imura Mining Co., Limited—\$9 per share, sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$35 per share, buyers.  
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$300 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$50 per share, buyers.  
 Crickbank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Jebleub Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents per share, sellers.  
 The Shampan Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$160 per share, sales and buyers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—£15 sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—55 per cent. div., buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$250 per share, buyers.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/5  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/3  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/3  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/3  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/3  
 ON PARIS—  
 Bank, Bills, on demand ..... 4/10  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/10  
 On India, T. T. .... 225  
 On Demand ..... 225  
 ON SHANGHAI—  
 Bank, T. T. .... 714  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 721

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, with the French mail of the 12th ultimo, left Singapore on the 7th instant at 5 p.m. and may be expected here on the 14th.  
 The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Orient*, with mail, etc., from San Francisco to the 15th ult., via Honolulu, left Yokohama on the 6th instant and may be expected here on the 17th.  
 THE INDIAN MAIL.  
 The steamer *Yagan*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 6th instant and is expected here on the 12th.  
 The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's A. N. Co.'s steamer *Thubi*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 7th instant and is due here on the 13th.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left Bombay on the 28th ultimo and is due here on the 14th instant.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The *Shiro* line steamer *Redoubtable* left Singapore on the 6th instant and is due here on the 12th.  
 The *Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's A. N. Co.*'s steamer *Thubi*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 7th instant and is due here on the 13th.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left Bombay on the 28th ultimo and is due here on the 14th instant.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

XENIA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
 PERA NANO, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. Watton, 9th July, Bangkok 20th June, and Koh-si-chang 3rd July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 DELTA, French steamer, 717, Abbel, 9th July, Haiphong 6th July, General.—Messageries Maritimes.  
 TSDAM, British steamer, 1,510, W. N. Allison, 9th July, Foochow 7th July, Tea.—Bastard & Swire.  
 SACHSEN, German steamer, 2,874, H. Sponner, 9th July, Bremen 27th May, and Singapore 4th July, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.  
 LYDIA, German steamer, 1,186, Forck, 9th July, Singapore 4th July, General.—Stienssen & Co.  
 TAIHANG, British steamer, 1,503, W. H. Hogg, 9th July, Shanghai, via Swatow 8th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Atuna, German steamer, for Holhow, &c. Teian, British steamer, for Melbourne, &c. Compsohit, German steamer, for Saigon, &c. Chalydra, British steamer, for Singapore, &c. McLaurin, American ship, for New York.

## DEPARTURES.

July 8, *Sungking*, British str., for Swatow.  
 July 8, *Laju*, British steamer, for Holhow.  
 July 9, *Tsian*, British steamer, for Singapore.  
 July 9, *Marle*, German str., for Chetoo, &c.  
 July 9, *Bombay*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
 July 9, *Pollux*, German steamer, for Saigon.  
 July 9, *Tsian*, British steamer, for Kobe.  
 July 9, *Pishawur*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
 July 9, *Tsian*, British str., for Singapore, &c.  
 July 9, *Chalydra*, British str., for Singapore, &c.  
 July 9, *Hydra*, Danish bark, for Callao.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per *Delta*, str., from Haiphong.—Mr. Grosjean, and 12 Chinese.  
 Per *Phra Nang*, str., from Bangkok, &c.—Mrs. Booth, Mr. Child, and 75 Chinese.  
 Per *Tsian*, str., from Foochow.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Ramsay, nurse and child, and Mr. R. Hall.  
 Per *Sachsen*, str., from Bremen, &c.—Messrs. Blumenstein, Thurnann, Kaufmann, Gayser, Strohmann, Stalberg, Rowbotham, and 170 Chinese, sailors, &c.  
 Per *Tsian*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Johnson, and 160 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Sungking*, str., for Swatow.—100 Chinese.  
 Per *Laju*, str., for Holhow.—519 Chinese.  
 Per *Tsian*, str., for Melbourne.—3 Europeans and 10 Chinese.  
 Per *Prian*, str., for Singapore.—7 Europeans and 538 Chinese.  
 Per *Chalydra*, str., for Singapore, &c.—534 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per *Atuna*, str., for Holhow.—100 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship *Tsian* reports that she left Foochow on the 7th instant. Had fine weather down the coast.  
 The British steamship *Tsian* reports that she left Shanghai via Swatow on the 8th instant. Had southwest winds and fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Phra Nang* reports that she left Bangkok on the 3rd instant. Had fresh to moderate south-west winds to Palo Old. Moderate breeze varying from south to west. Sea to port with strong south-easterly swell. Passage 5 days, 13 hours, and 45 minutes.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Manila.—Per *Elis* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Hattan* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki.—Per *General Warden* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Sachsen* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Varona* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygam, 5th July, Holhow 3rd July, General.—Armhold, Karberg & Co.  
 ALWINE, German steamer, 400, A. Bendixen, 7th July, Pakhoi 4th July, and Holhow 6th, General.—Wielor & Co.  
 AMIGO, German steamer, 771, C. G. Krudner, 4th July, Mauritius and Singapore, 10th July, Old Iron.—Wielor & Co.  
 CHOW-CHOW, German steamer, 906, F. Clausen, 4th July, Whampoa, 4th July, General.—Melchers & Co.  
 COSMOPOLIT, German str., 551, Schaefer, 7th July, Hilo, 3rd July, Wood.—Wielor & Co.  
 DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 5th July, Samarang 25th July, General.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
 DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, J. C. Gerard, 6th July, Manila 3rd July, General.—Shewan & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Conley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.  
 GENERAL WARDER, German steamer, 1,810, B. Blanks, 30th June—Yokohama 21st June, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.  
 HAILONG, British steamer, 785, J. Ross, 8th July, Tamul and July, and Amoy 6th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 SHERARD ORBORN, British steamer, 876, C. O. Medge, 8th July, Singapore via Cape St. James 29th June, Submarine Cable.—E. E. A. & Co.  
 HARTAN, British steamer, 1,185, S. Ashton, 8th July, Foochow 4th July, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, T. Schall, 7th July, Honolulu 10th June, Ballast.—Wielor & Co.  
 MONOKUT, British steamer, 859, G. Anderson, 30th July, Bangkok 23rd June, and Koh-si-chang 26th, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 NINGPO, German steamer, 765, R. Kohler, 4th July, Whampoa 4th July, General.—Stienssen & Co.  
 FLYING JURY, British steamer, 161, A. Stoppel, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 RIVERDALE, British steamer, 1,311, J. Mooney, 4th July, Nagasaki, 28th June, Coals.—Miss Bish Callery.  
 SUREAN, British steamer, 985, E. F. Stowell, 6th July, Saigon 2nd July, General.—Chinese.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

## Continued.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 6th July, Yokohama 27th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 SAILING VESSELS.  
 CALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June, New York 23rd January, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.  
 CARL FRIEDRICH, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 6th July, Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.  
 GEORGIETTA, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th June, Singapore 5th June, Timber.—Master.  
 ISAAC RIVER, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 25th May, New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.  
 MCCLAUREN, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oakes, 28th April, New York 30th November, Petroleum.—Order.  
 MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June, New York and Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 OMROA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May, Singapore 24th April, Timber.—Master.  
 P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 12th June, Saigon 6th June, Rice.—Captain.  
 STANTFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July, Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast.—Captain.  
 VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May, Honolulu 19th April, General.—Chinese.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.  
 In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.  
 D. GILLIES, Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1891.

## NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Underigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.  
 St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says  
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.  
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

## NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. CABINETS from \$6 a dozen. CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.  
 IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.  
 NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast-Ports are always ready.  
 Hongkong, 24th September, 1890.

PARIS, 84, rue Lafayette, M. MALLET wishes to buy the postage stamps, especially rare; old or surcharged issues. Sends in exchange every wanted article; and requires his correspondents to state the price and the quantity of their stamps in sending some samples of these.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"  
**CLARKE'S**  
**WORLD-FAMED**  
**BLOOD MIXTURE**  
 THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.  
 For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.  
 It Cures Old Sores.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.  
 Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.  
 Cures Scabby Sores.  
 Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
 Cures Glanular Swellings.  
 Clears the Blood from all impure matter.  
 From whatever cause arising.  
 Clarke's Blood-Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains; for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.  
 As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England; Trade Mark—Blood-Mixture.

CAUTION.  
 Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Wordless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," is blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

## Intimations.

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, 2, DUDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains twice.)  
 IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.  
 Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!  
 Telephone: 20th May, 1890.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS, No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.  
 City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday 10th July.  
 China, Saturday 22nd Aug.  
 City of Peking, Tuesday 15th Sept.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.  
 From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., 325.00  
 To Liverpool and London, 345.00  
 To Paris and Bremen, 345.00  
 To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00  
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.  
 Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.  
 Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months ..... \$337.50  
 12 months ..... \$393.75  
 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.  
 Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havre, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
 Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Seal of Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
 For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain H. Sponner, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port at above, Calling at Genoa. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 4 P.M., on the 1st August. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Consular Invoices and Valuations are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1891.

## Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 Oceanic, Saturday 18th July.  
 Baltic, Tuesday 18th August.  
 The Steamship.

"OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.  
 From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., 325.00  
 To Liverpool and London, 345.00  
 To Paris and Bremen, 345.00  
 To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00  
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.  
 Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.  
 Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months ..... \$337.50  
 12 months ..... \$393.75  
 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.  
 All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.  
 For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th June 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Parthia, Tuesday, July 21st.  
 Empress of Japan, Tuesday, Aug. 11th.  
 Empress of China, Tuesday, 1st Sept.

THE R. M. S. "SPARTHA," 3167 tons, Captain J. Pantou, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 21st July, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE. (In Mexican Dollars.) FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C., 225 33 194

Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., 255 383 487

Portland, Ore., San Francisco, 274 413 485

Banff, Calgary, Albs, 285 428 499

Winnipeg, Man., 295 443 517

St. Louis, Mo., 305 458 534

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn., 310 466 545

Pittsburg, Pa., 325 475 550

Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Liverpool and London via Liverpool, 345 575 650

Paris, via Liverpool and London, 345

Havre, via Liverpool, 335

Bremen, 345

Hamburg, 335

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steamer Fares, and Rates to other places, quoted on application. The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast-Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports, should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office, with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODD, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1891.

## For Sale.

MITSUI RUSSIAN KAISHA.

Board of Revenue has forwarded a memorial to the Throne regarding the remittances for the construction of railroads to be sent by the provinces to the Capital. The Board reports that, as this fund is so important a public utility, every province "must" send the amount of its contribution punctually. The provinces are one of the Imperial provinces, managed by some officials, inspected the province for "the railway to Manchuria" and memorialized the Throne on the subject. The Emperor subsequently, on the 13th of 10th month, turning over the report with his orders that the Board of Revenue take the "Grain" Council, for consideration. The Board in turn has taken the matter to the Board of High provincial officials. These intend to do everything possible to raise the necessary money for the railway. The new fund, after careful consideration, will, be best to fix a certain time for the officials to forward the money, and that each province pay half the amount levied on it before the end of the fifth month, and the remainder before the end of the twelfth. They would like the money to be sent to the Board of Revenue. It is a suggestion suggested by memorialists that dilatory officials should be punished, in the manner as if they were guilty of neglecting remittances for householding, forwarding purposes. The Board of Administrative Affairs should report to the Throne the names of the officials who are remiss. The Board of Revenue finally says that if their suggestions are not His Majesty's approval, the duties of the Board of Revenue will be to insist on the remittance of the money.



## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 3rd inst. There were present—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Jones (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. J. J. Keswick, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie, and Ho Kai.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## A CHINESE CONSUL FOR HONGKONG.

The Colonial Secretary laid before the Council the following despatch respecting the appointment of Mr. T. P. Ling Lung, as Chinese Consul at Hongkong:—

DOWNING STREET,  
21st May, 1891.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 59 of the 26th of March last, I have the honour to inform you that the question of the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong has been further considered, and in view of representations made on behalf of the Chinese Minister at this Court, Her Majesty's Government have agreed to the appointment of Mr. T. P. Ling Lung, to be Consul at Hongkong, for one year, on the understanding that he should be withdrawn at the end of that time if the appointment should be found not to work well.

I have, etc.

KNUTSFORD.

To the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

The Colonial Secretary also submitted to the Council two financial minutes from the Officer Administering the Government recommending the Council to vote a sum of \$5,640, to cover certain increases to salaries, in excess of the Estimates for 1891, and \$2,800, being amount required for the printing and binding of 200 copies of a concise edition of Ordinances of Hongkong, from 1844 to 1890.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead asked the following questions:—

1. What is the total estimated expenditure of the Government under the head of salaries for the year 1891 on the basis of the increased pay and allowances sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatches dated 3rd April last, and 7th ultimo.

2. Will the Honourable the Surveyor-General lay upon the table a statement showing what has been done, and how much money has been spent up to date in connection with the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge over Bowring Canal, and improvements on Recreation Ground at Happy Valley, for which the Council voted \$12,000 in the Estimates for Extraordinary Public Works for 1891.

3. Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of their letter conveying the thanks of the Hongkong Government for the services rendered by the Chinese Admiral Fong and his Officers in tracking and bringing to trial and condign punishment the *Yamato* pirates.

The Colonial Secretary said in reply to the first question that the total amount was \$756,936. In reply to the second question he might point out that he had answered it, that there were two distinct estimates passed by the Council, one for the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge over Bowring Canal, and the other for the improvement of the Happy Valley recreation ground. The \$12,000 applied only to the latter. With that preface, his answer was as follows:—Iron-work had been received for the bridge, amount expended being \$3,044 up to date. The following sums had been spent on the recreation ground:—during 1890, \$6,272; up to 31st May, 1891, \$3,113; making a total of \$10,385. In reply to the third question, he was directed by his Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government to lay upon the table letters of description, and the Government saw no reason to do so on this occasion.

## CHINESE KOWLOON GAMBLING.

Mr. Whitehead then moved the resolutions of which he had given notice. He said:—Notwithstanding your Excellency's assurance at the last meeting of Council that this question of public gaming houses in Chinese Kowloon is exercising the serious attention of the Government, I think it will be generally admitted that I have given notice of a matter which is necessary to do so, but my object in bringing forward this in this Council, is to help, if possible, to strengthen the hands of the Government by getting public opinion to also move in the matter. The Press, I think, may safely be regarded as one of the greatest powers of the present age, and no doubt the local and other newspapers in China will warmly take up this most important subject, as gambling at Chinese Kowloon is a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this Colony and tends to render ineffectual recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling.

In this way the matter will come before the Canton Viceroy, and the Ministers of the Tung Li Yamen. At Peking much more simply and much more directly than through the usual diplomatic channel in which prolonged delays so often flourish, I visited Chinese Kowloon City two evenings ago, with a number of Naval and Military officers, Hongkong Government officials, and other friends. We found fully half a dozen gambling houses in full swing, and other gambling houses in the course of erection. We were informed that the local Chinese Authorities derive a revenue of about \$30,000 per annum from tolerating these dens of vice in opposition to the laws of China. The existence of such dens is as much a source of danger and loss to this Colony as was the existence formerly of opium, and salt smuggling in Hongkong to the Imperial Government of China. On their urgent appeal, we have taken extraordinary steps to put a stop to such smuggling. We passed an ordinance to regulate the sale of opium, we send the Chinese Imperial Customs daily returns of the movement of opium in the Colony, and we prevent junk and boats from leaving the harbour during the night. We do all this in the exclusive interests of the Chinese Government, and to the no small inconvenience of our merchants and traders. On the same principle the Chinese Imperial Government cannot refuse to enforce its own laws in its own territory bordering on and adjacent to our very shores when this Colony suffers seriously from the breach of those laws. Their refusal to do so interferes could not but be regarded as an unwelcome and a most unfriendly act towards a friendly power. Under the circumstances I therefore move:

1. That the existence of gambling houses in Chinese Kowloon, and the toleration of such gambling by the authorities, is a cause of serious annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this Colony and tends to render ineffectual recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling.

2. That the Government be requested to move the Chinese authorities with a view to the entire suppression of public gaming, and gambling houses at Chinese Kowloon.

Mr. Ryrie begged to second the resolutions moved by his hon. friend. He thoroughly agreed with what had been said of the injury which these gambling houses produced. Through them every encouragement was given people to gamble there—laurels were provided, and even refreshments as well. The houses could not do anything but harm, and the suppression of them would undoubtedly be most beneficial. He would also mention that there was another place where gambling was carried on—he had never seen it—long ago in a small village just outside the Cosmopolitan Dock where at the time he saw it the workmen from the docks used to go and risk all their pay. He thought that that place also should be looked to. He had not seen it recently, but was informed that it still existed. Gambling was carried on at Macao, and could not be suppressed there of course; but it only made it more attractive to the gambler to have a place at his door, and a gambling house at Kowloon could work his rule in a very much shorter time than at Macao. On these grounds he seconded the resolutions with great pleasure.

Dr. Ho Kai rose to support the resolutions. He thought that if the Colony were to move in this matter, there was no doubt that the suppression of gambling in Chinese Kowloon would quickly be stopped. It would be no hardship if the Council were to ask the Chinese Government to maintain and enforce its own laws. He thought all members of the Council were aware that the Chinese Government and Chinese laws strictly forbade gambling in any form whatsoever, except the one form known as *Wai-ling* lotteries. At present the *Wai-ling* was farmed out to lottery farmers at Canton. All other forms of gaming were illegal. Therefore he did not think it would cause any hardship to ask the Chinese authorities to comply with this request. But at the same time, he should say very energetic action could have to be taken before gambling could be suppressed over there. There was no doubt, it was a matter of public notoriety, that a very large revenue was derived by the officials at Kowloon City from the gambling houses. They had to pay a certain amount every day for the privilege of keeping gambling houses against the law. To suppress them would be to abolish this revenue, and would require very energetic action indeed, he should say, to induce them to enforce the law in that respect. However, it was undoubtedly injurious to the Colony to have gambling dens so close at hand, and as this revenue was being suppressed as far as possible, it was simply driving the trade—if it might be called a trade—over to Kowloon. He did not think the Chinese Government in face of the unanimous recommendation of this Council, would wish or would be justified in permitting any longer continuance of this system of gambling houses over there. He thought also that a little inquiry would show that most of the gambling house keepers at Kowloon were resident in this Colony, and those who had been accustomed to keep such places here until the Ordinance came into force, had all gone across to open new houses in Kowloon. For these reasons he cordially supported the resolutions.

On the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary it was agreed to take the two motions separately, in order of number.

The Colonial Secretary understood the very natural desire of the hon. member who introduced the resolution, with the object of putting an end to the evil which undoubtedly did exist in Kowloon City. The Colony had recently acquired, if he might say so, a new broom, and was sweeping its own house very clean; and so it was natural therefore to ask its neighbours over the border to do the same. The hon. member had by his resolution fully called public attention to the matter, and there, he thought, as far as action in this Council was concerned, the matter might cease. He therefore begged to move, as an amendment to the first motion, "That it is inexpedient that this Bill be passed by this Council." He did not wish for a moment to suggest that the evil did not exist, nor that no action should be taken; but there were proper methods for putting requests to an independent country.

The Registrar-General seconded the amendment. While quite agreeing with the remarks made by the mover of the resolution, as to the evils existing, he was of opinion that it would be more effective to act through the proper constitutional channels, and any outside action would only hinder the progress of negotiations.

Mr. Whitehead pointed out that neither of the resolutions said or suggested that the Government should adopt any unusual course—simply that the Chinese authorities be moved, through the proper channels of course.

His Excellency—We are speaking now with reference to the first resolution, which is an abstract resolution.

The amendment was then put and carried by the official vote, six to four.

The second resolution being moved and seconded.

The Colonial Secretary moved an amendment "that this resolution is unnecessary and inexpedient." His Excellency had already said (at the last meeting) that the government had the matter in consideration, and that was sufficient.

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was unknown, all marriages hitherto celebrated there were quite valid.

The Bill passed its second and third readings.

"SHORT-SELLING" CHILDREN.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, 1890." He said the object was to introduce certain amendments, one or two of which had been suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and one or two which had been omitted through an oversight. The Secretary of State suggested that anyone detaining girls for immoral purposes by threats of legal proceedings of any kind should be liable to punishment just as if the detention were forcible. Then it was desired to re-introduce the clause formerly existing by which the Registrar-General or his officers could, on suspicion that it was a "fly" brothel, enter any house and arrest any inmates without a warrant. That power was most necessary, as at present it was very difficult to identify the inmates so as afterwards arrest them. The other proposed amendment he left a better authority on the subject—Mr. Stewart-Lockhart—to explain.

The Registrar-General seconded the reading. He explained that it was intended to deal with an evil well known as *Tung Pak*—"flying the white pigeon." These children, kept in parents selling their children and then afterwards coming forward and claiming them again, under threats of appealing to the authorities. People who would sell their children at all were not fit persons to have the custody of them, and indeed the purchasers were generally more likely to treat the children well if they did not then the Registrar-General had power to remove them. He saw a leader on the subject on a local native paper only a few days ago which were continually occurring, and was difficult to bring offenders within the letter of the law.

Mr. Ho Kai, who supported the Bill, described at length the mode in which the offence was committed. He said that although the practice of buying children was contrary to English law it obtained universally in China, and in itself was not objectionable, the female children being well-treated as domestic servants, and generally being bought as wives when 17 or 18 years old. The amendment proposed would not legalise selling, but it would prevent unnatural parents from greying on the purchasers.

The Bill was then read, and extended so as to protect children of either sex.

THE SHARE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said that the next business was the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law in respect of the Companies Ordinance, 1885 to 1886 and in other Joint Stock Companies." The Council would recall that at the last meeting he moved the adjournment of the debate on the Bill, he therefore desired now to make a few remarks upon it. He would first point out the exact position of the Council towards the Bill as it stood. They had heard the able speech of the counsel for the opponents of the Bill, and the arguments of the unofficial members. Now it was for them to consider what the Bill really was, because he was of opinion that some misconception had arisen as to its character. The Bill did not propose to make the contents of the short-stories illegal—it would be no offence, were the Bill passed, to sell short, or for a "bear" to sell shares he did not possess—it only said "All contracts shall be null and void unless the numbers of the shares, or the name of the registered holder, are inserted." In order to appreciate the difference between rendering a transaction illegal and making it null, and void he showed that "bidding" and "bearing" amounted to nothing more or less than a bet. A man would say, that on the 1st December Banks for instance, would rise ten points, or that they would be ten points lower. Suppose that instead of doing so two gentlemen made a wager on the same point—that would not be an illegal transaction, but it would be one that the law-courts would not recognise, if either side refused to pay. The Bill under consideration relegated short-selling to the same region. People imagined that terrible penalties would be inflicted on anyone who sold short, without putting all the details required on the contract. The learned counsel who addressed the House at the last meeting then made admissions that were somewhat unexpected when he said that great speculative evils had existed in this Colony to which it was desirable to put an end. But he said that Bill would not do it. He submitted that it was only people who bought for a rise who were ruined. But (resumed the Acting Colonial Secretary) if there were no sellers there could be no buyers. If those people who bought were ruined, as stated by Mr. Francis, where was the money gone to? Into the pocket of the "bear." Therefore if they could not stop short-selling, or check "bearing" in its most objectionable form—namely, where the seller did not intend to deliver the shares—it seemed to him that the Bill would at any rate make it less easy for men to ruin themselves than before, as they could not do it. He submitted. He would not say that the Bill was perfect at all, but he approved of the principle on which it was based. He thought the state of things in Hongkong were—or had been—disreputable; he did not say that of everyone—there were dealers who were men of the highest integrity—but there had been transactions by brokers which were such as those men would not care to have exposed to the public gaze. If the Bill did anything to remedy that state of things it would be an advantage. One of its chief benefits would be that it would legitimate the investor. He was afraid that the London Institution here at all resembling the London Exchange, with its fortnightly settlements and contingencies, and the power wielded by the Committee of regulating operations. He would have much preferred seeing the reform coming from the brokers themselves, rather than from without. It was not until the Government spoke of licensing them that they formed themselves into an Association. He regarded that Bill as likely to have a good effect, and therefore supported it.

He suggested that it pass its second reading, and then, in order not to hurry, the third, any members would make suggestions for amendment between now and the next meeting. In order that Mr. Keswick might fully consider them, it would be a pity to act without care or caution, or to see the Bill thrown out without some measure on parallel lines being put forward by the brokers themselves. He begged to support the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Keswick, in reply to his Excellency, said that he had nothing to add in support of the Bill. "After some difficulty as to the manner in which the opinion of the members should be ascertained the question was put, and carried without dissent."

Mr. Whitehead—I understand that the Stock Exchange Association have instructed their solicitor to draft a Bill embodying the principles on which this is based.

Mr. Keswick—submit that that is quite another Bill. It would be time enough to consider it when it is before us.

The Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Hongkong Hotel at noon, on Saturday, 11th July, is as follows:—

Your Directors have now to lay before you a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1891, together with a report from Mr. Wickham, the Company's manager, covering the same period.

Mr. Wickham's report gives so full an account of the Company's operations that it leaves little for the Directors to add.

The supply of the light, both for public and private lighting, your Directors consider, has been satisfactorily carried out.

The demand for the light has been quite up to expectation so far, and the Board confidently looks for further extensions both among foreign and native consumers, as the advantages of the light, especially during the hot season, make themselves more apparent.

The accounts are, it will be observed, brought up to 30th April 1891, and the income from lighting only commenced on 1st December, 1890. Mr. Martin has resigned his seat on the Board, and in his return to the colony Mr. A. P. Stokes rejoined.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Hon. T. J. Keswick and Mr. A. P. Stokes retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. Coxon having resigned his appointment, the Board nominated Mr. D. H. Mackintosh, who, along with Mr. G. Stewart, audited the accompanying accounts.

These gentlemen now retire and offer themselves for re-election.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Hongkong, 13th June.

Gentlemen,—At the date of my last report, 10th May, 1890, none of your machinery had been erected, and it was not until the month of June 1890 that the work of erecting the engines and boilers was commenced. The situation of the works in the streets were finally settled in July, and the work of erecting the poles and wires was then proceeded with.

By the beginning of November, the engines and dynamos for the street lighting, and all arrangements connected therewith in the station were in working order, and it was not until several successful trials, with the full number of lamps had taken place in the station, that the lamps were placed on the poles outside.

Regular work under the contract for lighting 50 lamps in the streets was commenced on 1st December last, but unfortunately, owing to defects in the design of the lamp-hoods, the lighting was interrupted during the second week in December. The defects were remedied as soon as possible, and since that time no such interruptions have occurred.

In August last the Government granted the Company a contract for the supply of 14 more lamps; these lamps, after considerable delay in obtaining the apparatus from England, have been erected, and were lit for the first time on the 1st of May, making a total of 64 lamps at present supplied. In order to supply these lamps, it was decided to lay the wire underground for 250 yards in Queen's Road East, where overhead wires were impracticable on account of the trees. These underground wires have given no trouble during the short time they have been in use.

In addition to the 64 lamps at present supplied a contract has been entered with the Government to supply an additional 11 lamps. It is expected that these will be ready to be lighted by the 1st of October.

The erection of the machinery for the supply of incandescent lights was not completed until the middle of the month of February last, and consequently has only been at work for about three months. The total number of incandescent lamps at present supplied is 285, and in addition, connections for over 100 have been installed ready for supply.

During the last twelve months the Company have acquired land extending eastward from their original lot at Wanchai. On a portion of this land a tank has been constructed, to hold 140,000 gallons of water, which is collected from the rainfall running through the property. The supply of water from this tank, which has only been in use for a few weeks, is effecting a considerable saving in coal, by condensing the steam from the engines. In case of another dry season such as recently occurred, the tank will be extremely valuable to the Company, in providing a store of feed-water for the boilers. Very great difficulty was experienced in procuring water for the boilers during the late drought.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WICKHAM,

Manager.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO APRIL 30TH 1891.

Capital \$500,000 divided into 30,000 shares.

Capital \$500,000 divided into 30,000 shares.

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Capital \$500,000 divided into 30,000 shares.

Capital \$500,000 divided into 30,000 shares.

To Auditors Fees 2 years ..... 200 00  
Installation, Material supplied ..... 4,490 50  
Consumers, cost of ..... \$16,316 16

By Gross Earnings of the Company ..... \$12,237 45  
By Interest ..... 2,954 39  
By Sundry and Transfer Fees ..... 45 75

## SHANGHAI.

Mr. Commissioner Braden of Shanghai, in his trade report for 1890, says:—

The year 1890 ranks among good years, though perhaps not quite at the top of the list. The foreign merchants did exceptionally well in piece goods, and the tea merchants, although they did a trade of small volume, did it with more than the usual profit. The year came in with a mild winter; a cool summer, which proved exceptionally unhealthy both to natives and foreigners, followed; a wholesome autumn brought the year to a pleasant close. Rice became dear in the spring, and export and re-export of it from Shanghai was prohibited except under special permit. However, the year's crop turned out a very good one, and food grew abundant and cheap. The local cotton crop was the best seen here for many years. It seems, judging from export figures, to have been utilized fully.

High exchange during the summer and autumn stimulated the import trade, for it made Chinese provide in advance for expected later demands. Increased import was to some extent followed by increased trade, but at the same time stocks in hand at the end of the year were heavy, and I fear we must expect to have some reaction this coming year. Piece goods figures are generally higher, especially in light and grey goods. Metals also represent an import in some items much increased. Spelter shows a figure large beyond what there seems any reason for. I am told it is being used in cash coinage. The increase in the import of cotton yarn, especially Indian, is almost marvellous. A gentleman, for whose opinion in such matters I have much respect, writes that he makes the increased consumption about 82,000 bales, or 247,000 piculs. Kerosene oil: the deliveries during the year show an increase of 350,000 cases, American and a diminution of 55,000 Russian. I am told that these statistics give a wrong impression about the progress of Russian oil in trading. Owing to irregularity or inadequacy of supplies during the early months of the year, stocks of Russian oil were at different times, and on one occasion for fully a month, entirely exhausted, thus forcing the usual buyers of Russian refinings to become supporters of American. If supply had been equal to the occasion, Russian deliveries last year would have been 150,000 cases more than they were, and American so much less. The prejudice formed against Russian oil on account of inferiority in packing of inferiority shipments is rapidly being overcome by the more secure canning with which consumers are now becoming familiar.

There is a very serious falling off in both tea and silk. As to the former, such can hardly be said to have come upon us unawares. The supply to London was only about half, and our export to Russia about one-sixth, of our 1889 figures. Why China tea has been getting out of favour in England has been freely discussed, and I could add little to what has been already said. Russia is more and more every year drawing its supply direct from Hankow. North America still seems to continue our customer, with about an average demand. The quality of the black tea was probably a little above the average of recent years, especially in the cheaper kinds. Of green teas, much the same may be said. Pineapples were a more even crop, fewer bad crops appearing on the market.

The silk export has been decidedly unsatisfactory. Some think the high exchange had a bad effect—possibly at least delayed the opening of the market, but others say the European demand was small. The relics of speculative purchases in the Paris Exhibition year seem to be still depressing the French market. American financial troubles, and the rise of woollen fabrics in the estimation of the world of fashion, tends to a similar result elsewhere. The quality of the 1890 crop was moderate. Waste silk is still in demand; fashion, or something like it, seems to make a special want for different kinds at different times. The end of the year left a stock of perhaps 12,000 bales of reeled silk on the local market or within reach.

The inward transit trade represents a value little different from that of 1889, but, considering increased imports, it should have been better. We have a suspicion that the transit trade is being now done through Chinkiang. Piece goods to the interior have fallen off, and the value is only kept up by the steadiness of metals. It is quite curious to remark how old iron of every kind seems to be taken into the country.

There is a slight increase in the number of vessels entered, and in the total tonnage, as compared with 1889 figures.

There has been war between the several coast and river companies during nearly the whole year. The principal companies used to pool their receipts, and divide profits on an arranged percentage. Last spring they broke up their arrangement. Freight, including insurance, have been as low as £15. 2s. 6d. a ton for piece goods to Tientsin Bond, against an old rate of £15. 7s. A vessel coming in from Hankow, loaded to the water's edge, attracted my attention one day during the time of the fight. Asking how much her freight list might total up, I was told about \$200.

Passengers—it is feared too many for safety—have been carried at \$3 each from Hankow instead of \$6 as formerly. Where the profit comes out of such rates, no one seems to see, neither do they do much to increase trade. Merchants and carriers never seem here to get into direct relations with each other. All cargo is shipped by brokers and what may be called by the American name of "Express" and "Transportation" companies. They make their profits in the shape of per-centage commissions, and consequently don't favour low rates, which tend to injure the trade.

Dealers know they are unnatural, and that a companies' reconciliation, sending everything up, or a sudden spiteful cut, likely to run all rates down, may occur at any moment. Such probabilities render advance business difficult.

Homeward freight was very low. I don't believe London rates were over above £2, and mails have taken £1 15s. regularly. At times the P. & O. took £1 5s., and yet as everyone knows, it has paid 13 per cent. on its deferred stock.

Our shipping table shows that although the totals were about average, British steamers increased considerably both in number and tonnage. As in 1889, so did the Japanese, mainly because they have an increased number of coal-burners between here and Nagasaki. The German figures fall off decidedly. The American flag does not show so well as usual, and on a smaller number of sailing vessels than ever. If the Chinese figures have any special significance, it is that the native share in the carrying trade did not increase.

Treasure.—Here, too, we can't do all we should. The greatest care has been bestowed on the figures of this year's increasing year. We know that in China an immense amount of money is carried on the native person, in the native pillow-trunk, and in baggage. When a ship is lost, life is always sacrificed in looking after money. The passengers' money was the greatest object in the *Yamato* case. Again, junks are unduly busy treasure of which we hear

nothing, except when an accident occurs, as we did recently, when a junk was reported to have sunk here with 775, 20,000 on board.

The high exchange prevailing during part of the year had an influence, appearing to turn the balance of trade against China. Silver imports from America entirely ceased, and by the Hongkong Bank alone nearly five million taels were shipped to India, to which silver market China seems financially complementary. Exchange swung between 4s. 3½d. in February and 5s. 4d. in August, with daily varying vibrations sometimes considerable.

An interesting feature in the year's trade has been the appearance on this market of locally made piece goods and yarn. Two mills have started, one weaving goods in fabric undistinguishable from English and American goods; the other spinning yarn, I am told, as good, and certainly as good looking, as any made in India. As neither concern is yet in full work, I am not now in a position to say indeed have I space, to write fully on these concerns. Their destiny to become important factors in the cotton trade is more than a probability. The Government seems anxious to give facilities, and to accord them a patronage which it is to be hoped will act for their good. The Cloth Company has already had vicissitudes in management, and has appeared in an unfavourable financial light; while on the profitable working of either mill, and the reputation which experience will give its products, it is too soon to hazard an opinion. It is, however, clear that Chinese cotton can be spun and woven by machinery, and that Chinese hands manifest a ready dexterity in tending.

The dredging of Woosung Bar has gone on with only a few unavoidable interruptions during the year. What has been done up to last autumn has been already made public. I do not foresee the success for this dredging-experiment which some have anticipated. Of course, it is not yet complete, but present indications seem to show that dredging can never be final, and that even if other circumstances did not stand in the way of its being continuous on a much larger scale, it is questionable if a deep channel available at all seasons of every year could be maintained. It cannot be hoped that dredging will ever make the passage of the bar by a deep draught vessel anything but a high water event.

## FOOCHOW.

Commissioner Chalmers writes as follows:—  
The great falling off in the export of tea again constitutes, as it has done for some years now, the one all-absorbing feature of the trade during 1890. In round numbers this decline amounts to 67,000 piculs, and is made up of decreases of 31,000 piculs to England and 36,000 piculs to the Australian colonies. In 1889, the year when it reached its highest figure, the export from Foochow was 737,000 piculs, in 1888 it was 665,000 piculs, and since then it has steadily and rapidly declined to 616,000 piculs in 1887, 553,000 piculs in 1888, 457,000 piculs in 1889, and 390,000 piculs in 1890. The difference between 1889 and 1890 (275,000 piculs) represents a decrease in the year's earnings to the people of this neighbourhood of some four million taels, and to the Government a diminution in the export duty and *likin* revenues of over one million taels.

Mr. Hadden's reports, published in the "Special Series" volume, *Ten, 1888*, deal so exhaustively with the decline of Foochow tea that but little remains to be said here, except that whereas in 1887 tea merchants demanded a reduction in duty as "the vital point," they now agree that the future of the trade depends upon improvement in culture of the plant and preparation of the leaf alone. Good Foochow tea will undoubtedly continue to be appreciated throughout the world.

The present position is this: India and Ceylon have certainly succeeded in beating not only the lower but also some of the better grades of Foochow Tea in both price and (London rated) quality, and are fast alienating from us our best markets—England and its colonies. Our relative position will be best seen from the following figures:—

EXPORT OF FOOCHOW CONGOU. INDIA & CEYLON TEA.

1889—655,000 piculs. India and Ceylon 1,410,000 piculs. Estimated India & Ceylon 1,125,000 piculs.

Although really good tea still finds a buyer, yet the majority of Foochow teas no longer come up to the London standard, and are bought "for price" only, that is, at a price some 25 per cent. cheaper than the quality of Indian teas. These poor and cheaper grades are required in London exclusively for mixing with Indian teas. Their cheapness serves to reduce the higher price, and their smooth tone helps to lessen the strong flavour of their Indian rivals. This mixture is the beverage of the day, and is sold throughout England under the name of Indian Tea. These facts show conclusively that the outcry of the Foochow merchants for better and stronger tea is justified, for such a tea would not only hold its own but would dent the India product. Many of the old-fashioned districts are stocked with old used-up trees, the present generation, grown up in a time of prosperous over-production, lack the experience, carefulness, and patience of the old tea planters; and with depressed prices, depressed markets, and annually declining demands, where is the stimulus to come from for that improvement which alone can reconquer the lost position? In this emergency it is generally felt that the Government alone can help; without its intervention, aid, or permission, no change can be effected, and it is therefore with anxious interest that its action is looked forward to by the tea merchants of this port.

Apart from tea, the foreign export trade of Foochow consists chiefly of bamboo, cane, and fresh and dried fruit. An item of interest is the export of 5,203 piculs of potatoes for consumption in Hongkong.

The chief item in re-exports is 50 chests of opium re-shipped to Hongkong. This opium, being of inferior quality, required, according to trade custom, long credit; owing to general insecurity and failures amongst the dealers, the importers were unable to grant. Hence the re-shipment.

The value of the original shipments coastwise is £15, 30,000 greater than in 1889, which is in great part due to the larger quantities of black and brick tea shipped coastwise, especially to Tientsin for the Siberian overland trade.

The total of vessels entered and cleared during the year is 616, of 324,967 tons capacity. In this total the British flag participates with 87 per cent, and the Chinese with 13 per cent.

the German, American, and Norwegian flags accounting for the remaining 1.6 per cent.

The exports during the year exceeded the imports by more than £15, 000,000. But it should be noted here that about £100,000 of the 1889 Imperial Loan were repaid in the year.

The decline in the total value of the trade is £15, 100,000, as compared with last year, and £15, 600,000 as compared with 1889—eight-tenths of which is due to the diminished export of tea. In 1889 the losses of the native tea men were compared at \$3,000,000, and this year their losses are held to be even greater than last year. While the year 1890 was disastrous to both Chinese and foreign merchants, of which latter no less than seven firms either closed or failed, the present year has fallen heavily upon the Chinese chiefly, and, in consequence, has witnessed the withdrawal of four native tea merchants and the failures of seven opium merchants, tea houses, and two native banks. It is difficult to sympathize with this general depression, the value of foreign house property has declined enormously, a large number of offices and warehouses are standing empty, and rents have declined fully 50 per cent.

## "DOROTHY" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

(BY OUR SPECIAL 'CAPTIOUS'.)

Candour compels us to at once assert that the performance of "Dorothy" by the Willard Opera Company last night (and last) was one of the most painful exhibitions we have seen in the Far East for some considerable time. To see the good work of the few who have any claim to be termed artists, and the effects of the splendid scenery and perfect staging of the piece simply thrown away upon the dreary Sahara-like incompetency of the remaining members of the company was sad—very sad.

We have no hesitation whatever in writing the performance down as an absolute failure from an artistic point of view, in spite of all the efforts of two or three of the principals. But to judge from its rapturous reception at the hands of a crowded house it was patent that in the immortal words of the *Snail's* critic, "It gave pleasure to all"—or nearly all. But if one has a musical ear, and an eye for stage effect, it were hard indeed to place the "Captious" on a par with the "common herd" and blame him for speaking the truth, for now the Devil is shamed. As far as we could see the fault lay mainly with the leading men, some of whom knew very little of the music and none of the words of their songs. This led to some ludicrous scenes, notably in the quartette in the second act before the adjournment to bed. Here Mr. Walshe forgot the words altogether and substituted "Toi de roi diddle" for them. This is totally inexcusable. Forgetting a piece of dialogue is not a great fault; every performer should know the verses of his songs. If Mr. Willard wants to make "Dorothy" a success, he should keep his company at rehearsal for six whole days more; then there would be a chance of it going smoothly. The first act went very well all the way through, but the second act was a complete fiasco, and a more feeble attempt to dance the graceful gavotte was never seen. If Mr. Willard would take a bit of advice, it would be far better to leave the company out of the dance altogether, and allow Miss Vera Patey to dance it alone with some super who knows how, when, and where to place his feet. The hunting chorus at the end of this act was the only good thing in it; the members made a praiseworthy attempt to keep time and tune, and just succeeded. The third act went fairly well, but this was owing to the fact that at this stage the ladies had most of the business to do and they knew how to do it.

Misses St. John and Patey as *Dorothy* and *Lydia Hawthorn* were the two who kept the show going. Miss St. John knew all her music, but her singing was occasionally flat and sometimes harsh. Miss Patey couldn't have been improved on as regards appearance, but in acting perhaps a little—that is, in saying enough. The lady, however, who came out with flying colours was Miss Claude Denver, who as *Phyllis* sang and looked the part to perfection. Her best effort was undoubtedly in "Liberty" in the third act, for which she was enthusiastically cheered. Miss Bessie Royal was also a genuine success as *Mrs. Pritchard* and in conjunction with *Zurche* kept the comic part of the piece up to the mark and the house in roars of laughter. The other lady parts were suitably rendered. Coming to the male performers we must say they simply "spilled the blinder show," as we heard a Jack Tar clamour last night. Mr. W. Walshe, as *Groffey Wilder*, was lamentable. He didn't seem to know the music and consequently had on several occasions to make up his own. He didn't know his words either and couldn't make up the deficiency except by substituting the "diddle" of the good old Botany Bay song of Fred. Leslie. He was far too boisterous also for the part—an assumed devil-may-care style being very wide of the mark. The same comments also apply to Mr. Philip Vernard as *Shamrock*. These two parts can be fairly said to have ruined the little theatre given to the piece and if the company were to take the trouble to learn the dialogue properly, a happy-go-lucky disposition does not mix with a good voice. Mr. Vernard's rendering of a quaint new song entitled "Queen of me 'art" would have disgraced a Rose Shamrock and Thistle shivoo—a most wretched effort. Mr. Saxby was even weaker as the *Squire*. The testy, stiff-legged old gentleman with an unbecoming hostility did not appear in the character at all, but instead of that a hybrid character between a Chinese pensioner and a decrepit priest appeared, which was not at all relished by the audience. The Grand Treasurer in the second act was mutilated in a manner which can only be condoned by the bare-throat-the actor was suffering from. But if necessary we will do the hose ourselves merely to take the song go, and we'll guarantee to knock 'em too. *Farmer Tuffitt* and *Tom Strutt* were fairly well rendered by Messrs. F. Wentworth and E. Fearney, both of whom were suffering or pretended to suffer from a severe inflammation of the *hawyns*, which certainly prevented them from producing clear and correct tones. *Larcher* found a clever exponent in the person of Mr. Harry Hall. In the first and last acts he did exceedingly well in every particular—but in the second, in the drinking scene especially, he was rather deficient. Mr. Zepha had hard work to keep the performers up to time as a rule—the fast music being evidently too much for most of them. The scenery was excellent and the dresses were superb—the night dresses being especially

fine. The lighting was good, and the orchestra was well managed. The performance was a failure from an artistic point of view, but it was a success from a commercial point of view. The company was well received, and the house was full. The performance was a success from a commercial point of view.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## CONSISTENCY!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR,—There is one point in "Veteran's" letter to you which I have been debating upon in connection with the Share Bill controversy, and which still further affects Mr. E. R. Bellios' claim to pose as the moral guide and mentor of this community, that is deserving of record. I refer to the well known action taken by the late Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to prevent the Directors taking advantage of their position and speculating in stocks at the expense of the general shareholders. Mr. Bellios, upon a memorable occasion at a meeting of the Board, when Mr. Jackson referred to the conduct of very influential member in no uncertain language, was either Chairman or a Director of the Bank, yet the moral support he gave the popular Manager was remarkable only by his absence. Perhaps Mr. Bellios will kindly explain his masterly silence and inactivity upon this memorable occasion while a colleague was so publicly accused; and further the reason for his subsequent sudden resignation from the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, an institution of which he had been an active supporter from its formation, so to speak. By doing this we shall be able to judge better whether he is qualified to pose as a Hongkong apostle of commercial morality.

Your obedient servant,

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1891.

## A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR,—I noticed an item from an American paper in your last night's issue to the effect that a Dr. W. R. Lee, of Springfield, O., 28 years of age, has been appointed Royal Physician to the King of Siam. Your American contemporary goes on to add that "The stories of the astounding cures made by the above mentioned physician have filled Siam with wonder, and what it took the native doctors five weeks to cure with their pagan tomfoolery, young Lee could cure in five days."

In reply to the first statement, Dr. Lee has simply been appointed by the Siam Government Resident Physician at the Bangkok General Hospital, and his Majesty's Medical adviser is Dr. Gowin, well known in the medical profession. Dr. Lee originally came to Siam as a Missionary doctor, and has now returned as a civilian to take service under the Government.

With regard to the second assertion of "pagan tomfoolery" the writer of the item must be entirely ignorant of the fact that the Siam Medical Service is at present mostly controlled and managed by young Siamese doctors who have gained their diplomas in Edinburgh and America.

It is often provocative of disgust to read, in Yankee and other ill-informed papers, so-called news items referring to the enlightened and progressive Kingdom of Siam, but that a widely read journal like the *Telegraph* should reproduce erroneous assertions regarding that country is passing strange, especially since it only the other day ridiculed a Yankee paper for announcing that "Manipure" had been captured, disguised as a coolie near Senehup, and that "General Teheng-ki-long had been arrested at Foochow and beheaded within 24 hours."

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1891.

(We publish "X's" effusion, but at the same time do not think the subject worthy the ink that he has wasted on it. "Ill informed Yankee papers" is good, and makes us smile—but that is not the only instance in which our correspondent has clutched the wrong end of the stick.—Ed.)

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 1st July.

Tranquillity is the order of the day after the late storm, and one can pass to and from the city, with unusual marks of respect from the populace. The *Ling-jing*, Captain Thompson, has left us to resume her more active duties, but H.M.S. *Pigmy* remains, as a veritable giant of protection and resource amid-stream off the settlement.

I note official documents emanating from the British Consulate are now headed "Consulate-General," so I conclude Canton may be said to have got her deserts at last.

The new Provincial Treasurer is expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow, as he has already, I understand, arrived in Hongkong. Some time since, I chronicled the sale of the old Presbyterian mission church of Dr. Happers, on the opposite side of the canal at the western end of Shamoen, and to-day it is instructive to note the slow encroachment instilled in the statue of the old church, for which property is owned by foreigners the Chinese watch with jealous eyes that not an inch of encroachment is allowed, but directly it passes into native hands it is permitted to take place wholesale. In the present case, the frontage is being extended right to the retaining wall of the canal separating Shamoen.

Monieur Rocher from Ningpo, the new Commissioner of Customs, is expected here by to-night's steamer, and he will be welcomed by many to scenes of his previous labours. Three large theatres have been built here lately substantially of brick. One at Matow on the river bank outside the south gate; one near the old British Consulate on the Honam Shore; and one in the western suburbs. The latter is to be lighted with electricity and open to-morrow night. Who can deny that John Chienan is not marching with the times in some respects? Although in most others he is woefully astray.

And July...  
That indefatigable "old Naval Officer," Deputy Commissioner Cocker, is to the fore as usual, and to-morrow proceeds to the entrance of the Back Reach to superintend the placing of lights, buoys, beacons, etc., in anticipation of its opening in a few days. It was to have been opened last month, as you stated; but the "riot" stopped operations.

The foreign cargo having unloaded and foreigners for the time being having gained the ascendancy, we may look to an augmentation of foreign business. The Captain and officers

of H.M.S. *Pigmy*, give a smoking concert to Shamoen residents to-morrow evening on board their vessel, which is being looked forward to by the community as a break in the dull monotony of Shamoen life.

The Canton Electric Light Co. is still emulating that of Hongkong, and I understand the other theatres are to follow suit, and be illuminated by this medium. The boilers for the Company, made by Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., of your colony, are completed, and are to be shipped here in a few days. It is seldom one has had the privilege of rubbing shoulders against such an intelligent and energetic gentleman as Mr. Wiese, the superintendent of the Electric Light Company, and he is to be congratulated upon the method he has so successfully carried out of inspiring the Chinese with confidence in one of the most portentous, while being the latest branch of practical science.

## HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 29th.

The wave of rumours by which we were inundated last week has retired again. Just now the people seem as quiet and peaceable as they ever are here; but whether the tide of Kelao Hui ill-will—if such it be—is really falling, or whether a new wave will come rolling on with fresh vigour, none can tell.

The Wesleyan missionaries have been allowed to-day to return to their homes in the native city, but are warned that they must hold themselves in readiness to flee again at a moment's notice. This is real hard lines, especially for the ladies and children amongst them who came through the dreadful experience of the Wusueh riot. To have another such horror hanging threatening over them, every sound suggesting it in the day time, and every dream at night, is enough to try nerves of steel. The British Admiral has been here to view the situation, and is gone again. It is reported he offered to visit our Viceroy, but did not go because his visit could not be returned. A Russian gunboat has arrived, and the *Porpoise* leaves for Behring Straits as soon as another vessel comes to take her place.

Our defence committee have not yet made their plan public, and it is doubtful if they intend now doing so. In the event of a riot, Hankow residents must trust to the inspiration of the moment, and act as seems best to each at the time. The difficulty is said to be not with regard to the plan, but with regard to the previous question whether it is wise to have any organized plan of self-defence at all. Some folks, who have been long in China, and ought to know, hold most strongly that any defensive measures taken would simply result in irritating the natives; and thus bring upon us the trouble which we wish to prevent. And if it be remembered that we are but a handful of Europeans, in the midst of millions of people at no time over friendly, there is a good deal to be said for this view. There is also much to be said on the other side. The Chinese navy has always shown his discretion by attacking the defenceless, the harmless, and the defenceless. Although he keeps quiet when gunboats are about, these cannot be everywhere at once, and all the time; besides, it remains to be proved yet whether they would be found at liberty to act on shore for the protection of life and property. It never can be ascertained with any certainty how far the native authorities can be depended upon to give protection from mob violence. These, and many others, are good reasons why we should try to protect ourselves. Further, the non-defensive policy has a bad record compared with the defensive policy. No opposition was apparently offered by the residents at Canton to the mob in September, 1883, and sixteen houses were burned. Nor at Chinkiang, in February, 1889, when the Concession was half destroyed. On the other hand, in the present troubles, a few foreigners at Wuhu saved as much of their property as they tried to defend, while the Kiangling residents preserved the whole of their settlement. The timid policy may be the right one, as far as not offending the natives goes, but that will not prevent a riot.

The present troubles seem to be spreading westward. By letters from Wanshan, a city in Sechuan, on the Yangtze, half way between Ichang and Chungking, we learn that the people in alarm over an expected rising were taking shelter in the old forts on the hill tops. It had shut the city gates, and all the able-bodied men were under arms. Two Secret Society leaders had been caught and beheaded, and large rewards offered for others. The European missionary there had left for Chungking. —*N.C. Daily News.*

## ICHANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We are expecting the French gunboat (*Phibé*) to-morrow. The news of her coming has stirred up the mandarins wonderfully. Yesterday a soldier went by carrying a board with an official notice on it; after him came three men with bamboo, and then what appeared to be five writers from the *yamen*. A few ladders were standing about. On the first man, shouting *Tow* the other three laid on the bamboo, and the writers ordered every man, woman, and child to their homes at once. This is all the Chinese's (the Bigdollar General's) doing. Had it not been for him we should have had a riot long ago. But he has his soldiers well in hand, and does not hesitate to use them. To-day came the news that the Roman Catholic Mission was to be pulled down, but so far nothing more serious has occurred than a band of people coming in to pay for the sale of the powder of *Tai-ling* seemed to join in. As last time there was a riot in a small way at the picturesque temple, used as the Commissioner's house, he did not rely sent out a band of soldiers to meet them; but had another band stationed at the Custom House to keep order. We wonder when all this is to cease. Dr. Aldridge is still suffering from Ichang typhoid, and does not seem to be getting over it fast. But none of the Customs staff seem quite well so far so small a community. Little over a dozen, we seem to have enough sickness. And the thermometer was over 100°; and for weeks past there has not been a day that it has not gone to 100°. We hope you have it cooled in Shanghai. It is (I suppose) just as well there is only one lady left here now. Answering to hope to see the *Victor* to-morrow. —*N.C. Daily News.*

## WENCHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 30th.

This port has been in a dreadful state of commotion for a couple of weeks past, owing to the depredations committed all over the surrounding country by a strong band of pirates, who having recently been founded out of the Taichow by the officials there, appear to have made for the mainland, and striking a point somewhere to the north of Wenchow, have since been travelling southwards, towards this port, looting, burning and murdering on every hand as they proceed. When the Consul at this port first became convinced of the alarming state of affairs, he took such measures as were in his power for the protection of the residents; he has been trying to arrange matters with the Taotai and local officials, and on the 18th he despatched a courier overland to Ningpo, for a gunboat, to be sent down as soon as possible.

The numbers of the pirates are variously estimated, but the generally received opinion is that they must be 500 armed and desperate men, a truly formidable force to be opposed by the miserable troops at the disposal of the officials here. Their progress through the country has been marked by the most cruel and bloody crimes. Villages have been burned right and left by them, when refused hospitality, and the inhabitants, men, women and children slaughtered by the hundreds without distinction. Their latest outrage has been perpetrated some twenty-four miles from here, where, when they entered a Buddhist monastery and demanded permission to cook their food. On the unfortunate monks, of whom there were about a dozen in the institution, protesting and saying that if they allowed their unwelcome visitors to cook and eat food in the monastery, they themselves would be held accessory by the authorities to the acts of the pirates, the latter seized four of their terrified hosts, and without more ado, struck the heads off them, and then calmly prepared their food, while the remainder of the panic-stricken monks fled. The object of the pirates seems to be to capture influential persons, and hold them to ransom. They have already seized the grandson, and only living relative of a very wealthy old man, residing about 80 miles from Wenchow, and they have sent repeated demands for a large amount of money to the afflicted grandfather, accompanied, on each occasion, by a piece of the unfortunate boy's flesh, one day, a slice of his ear, another day a strip of skin taken from his back and so on. Their emissaries have even gone to placard in Wenchow saying they are going to seize the Consul and European residents, and promising no harm would be done to them if they surrendered quietly, and gave no trouble. Three of the fellows have been already captured in Wenchow, who were found to be armed with European revolvers. Two afterwards escaped, but the third was executed, declaring, even as the sword fell, that the blood of every foreigner in Wenchow would be shed to avenge him. On the 22nd inst. the Taotai despatched 500 troops under command of an official, against the pirates, who were assembled in very strong force, their ranks having been augmented by the riflemen of every village through which they passed. The hostile forces met about 15 miles from Wenchow. Needless to say the braves were not victorious, but returned having watched the operations of the pirates against a defenceless village for a short time; they told some fearful tales of the prowess of the marauders, who they said were armed perhaps truly enough, in foreign fashion, winding up the story by saying: "the pirates, after stealing everything they could, spread wings and flew away."

The Wenchow Taotai then sent to Hangchow for troops, but was told by the officials there that they wanted every man they had themselves, for the defence of their own city. A message for help was then sent to Foochow, but no definite answer was returned. When the Consul asked the Taotai for protection he was told that if the foreigners cared to come into the *yamen* they would be defended, but that his Excellency could not spare soldiers to protect. Foreign houses should any general disturbance arise. But happily, aid from the native soldiery was tendered unnecessary yesterday (Friday), when British gunboat *Radcliffe* steamed into port, at once restoring the confidence of the community. She had been despatched from Shanghai on receipt of news of these troubles at this port.

The news of the arrival of the *Radcliffe* has done much to allay the panic, and the people generally seem inclined to more quietude. It would indeed be strange if the rumour contagion did not manifest its peculiarities here. Since the plotting has cooled a little, the foreigners are wondering what the intended Government action is to be. But apart from any information that may be gained from the missionaries, the average Colonial is a genius at concocting the most spicy and fascinating stories, which independently of either newspaper or electricity, go with the winds and find ready credence among the masses.

Even among the literary classes with regard to the Wenchow troubles, the story is a good one. The Wenchow Taotai is a very active man, and is a very active man, and is a very active man.

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# MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

N<sup>o</sup>. 2887

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

### The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

#### THE FUTURE OF HONGKONG.

Few thoughtful minds will be found to dispute the wisdom of those statesmen who guide the destinies of Australasia in adopting the term "Commonwealth"—a common weal—as the proposed title of the united Australasian dominion. Associating the title as we must with that ever-glorious page in English history when, under Oliver Cromwell, England proudly led the van of freedom to prosperity and power, may we not hope that similar measure of success may be accorded in the near future to our Australian relatives? Not only does the association of ideas in this connection appeal to our mental faculties in the strongest manner, but he must be but a sorry creature indeed who fails to recognize the present consequences of still further developments in the direction of liberty and social immunities with which this principle is fraught. Already in South Africa we witness a reflex of the principle of federation inaugurated in Australia. In Canada, Nova Scotia and British Columbia it has been for some time an accomplished fact, as well as virtually so in the British possessions in Asia, that is British India, binding together in one common interest, dependent, independent, or semi-dependent races, whether Hindu, Mohammedan, Buddhist, or Parsee, from the Chinese frontier to the borders of Persia and Turkestan. The principle involved in this new departure is not only a sound and wise one, but in the face of the combinations of other powers it seems to be one not only essential but of vital importance to the well-being of the national fabric. It is likewise particularly contagious, as the force and necessity of it appeals at once to every average intellect; therefore we may safely assume that at no great interval of time we shall see the principle extended in this direction, and Hongkong forming the northern outpost of a British Eastern Asian Commonwealth, affiliated with and holding interests in common with Borneo north and central, the Straits, and the Malay peninsula, up to the frontiers of Tenasserim. There seems to be no reason why our friendly ally and neighbor Siam should not throw in her lot at once in such a political combination, as "Defence, not Defence" would be the guiding principle, and all the true interests of Siam rest with her remaining firm to her engagements with England. Great Britain absorbs a far greater proportion of the commerce of Siam than any other foreign nation, and this trade is yearly increasing; with this colony alone there is a fleet of magnificent British steamers numbering some twelve vessels engaged in the direct trade, with a like number from Singapore; moreover for years past the Siam Government has made every effort to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain, and the principal Departments of State contain a larger proportion of British than of any other nationality, and their institutions are more or less framed upon British models. Therefore Siam, from her geographical situation, having frontiers contiguous to ours, extending virtually from Burmah to our Malay possessions, must necessarily be an important factor in any such political deal as that indicated. This is indeed recognized by the Indian Government, which has become seriously alarmed at the political intrigues contemplated on the Burmah-Siam frontiers, and is promoting closer friendly relations with Siam. A grudge of common interests embracing the entrance and approaches to the China Sea from the equator, and extending on the east and west sides of the sea to the eighth parallel of north latitude, with Hongkong so to speak as the point d'appui of this quadrilateral, is a practical outcome of the principles inaugurated in Australia, which is finding prompt and ready adoption wherever the flag of England waves. The only difficulty in the way of carrying out any progressive step of the kind, although clearly demonstrable, is to be found in the apathetic indifference and selfishness of our present rulers. The slightest interest shown by the legislative representatives of the colony, who forsee and point out rocks ahead, is not shared by a solid phalanx of official nincompoops who, screening themselves behind their official positions, treat every suggestion made by our representatives with contemptuous disdain, if not with marked discourtesy. That such a condition of affairs can always exist in a colony of this importance we cannot for a moment admit, and there are not wanting signs that the provocation given by the Executive has reached its limit, and next year at the latest, with a Liberal Government in power, which seems more than probable, a far more amenable and practical form of Government will prevail in future.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. W. V. Drummond, of Shanghai fame, is due here in a day or two, to take part in the important will case, in which the Ho family of Hongkong are concerned.

Trail natives of Foochow are freely talking about and discussing in the streets the late riots in the North, the news of which, the *Echo* believes, they got from native newspapers. As such news always causes harm amongst the ignorant classes our contemporary thinks it would be well if the authorities stopped all native newspapers from publishing any such reports unless they be absolutely correct.

In the case of Denning versus the Yokohama Printing Co., in which the plaintiff claimed \$11,700 damages for damages to the editorship of the *Yokohama Gazette*, a compromise has been effected, \$11,000 being paid him in full settlement.

The Fan-tai, or Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung, who has been staying with his suite at the Victoria Hotel since Saturday, is apparently so enamoured with Colonial institutions that he has decided to postpone his departure for Canton, until Friday.

ABOUT 9.30 a.m. on the 7th inst., the steamer *Decima*, lying off the Harbour Office, hoisted the alarming signal "I am on fire." The police launched towed the floating fire-engine alongside, but found that a few buckets of water had put out whatever outbreak there had been. It appeared that some coals had thrown a lighted cigarette down the hold, which was filled with oil and sugar. It was fortunate that the officers acted so promptly, as in a few minutes the inflammable cargo would have been beyond saving.

We learn from a reliable telegraphic source that Rauba, if not on the boom, are at least in strong demand in Brisbane—the head office of the Syndicate, and that by reason of the recent "fads" shares have advanced considerably. No quotation, however, has been given to us, as we are unable to say how much beyond their recent value of 22.5d. they have gone. As will be seen in our Commercial column they are quoted locally at 31 and if prospects are to be relied upon Raub scrip will be eagerly sought after in the near future.

THE sojourn of the Kwangtung Provincial Treasurer to this metropolis of the east was evidenced yesterday by a visit to the Gaol. He was accompanied by some six or eight of his suite, and several Chinese officials of the Magistrate's Court did the honors, showing the historical and interesting details about the sale in Whampoa of the classic window through which, as the story goes, spirituous liquors were smuggled in for the relief of the heroes; and all the romantic spots associated with so many scenes of poetry and fable. The Fan Tai was much affected.

ONLY last week we reported the flourishing condition of the rice fields, says the *Foochow Echo* of Saturday last, and now we have to note their failure, which has been caused by the floods. Those on the river side are considered a total loss, while those situated in higher quarters can only be expected to yield about half of the usual amount! Such a change of fortune is much to be lamented, and the loss is doubled by the destruction of the plants of the second crop, which the farmers generally plant out about a fortnight after the first crop, and which will now require complete renewal.

REFERRING to the failure of the Chinese bank in Amoy a week or two ago, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Messrs. D. D. Olla & Co. are the only foreign creditors, according to the local *Times*. The Bank is likely to cover nearly the whole of their amount, and the Parsee firm will probably recover about a third. It is to be hoped they will get it. Our contemporary adds that one or two more Chinese firms in Amoy are on the verge of ruin. It is said to be the outcome of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s failure; creditors are scared, and are clamorous for their money.

A JAPANESE native paper tells a feeble yarn about a man who was fishing for old porcelain in the Imabara sea, bordering on the province of Iyo, Shikoku, where, as the water is exceedingly deep and there is a rapid current, people are prevented recovering this lost treasure easily. However, he hit upon the idea of tying a string to a large octopus and lowering it into the sea, with the result that when hauled up it had fastened itself on a piece of porcelain. Why, there are men in Hongkong who, if they were lowered in a place of this kind, would bring up the bottom or perch—they couldn't let go. Anyhow we are willing to try them, if they'll let us hold the other end of the string.

By order of H.E. the Administrator Mr. Chai A Lik was arrested on the 7th inst. by the police and duly deported. The police thus lose one of the most useful informers they have ever had. But like most informers he was a thorough scoundrel, and some of his kind friends informed the Governor of his conduct. Through an ordinance which knocks spots off the Russian system of arresting nihilists, his Excellency is able to issue a warrant, and without trial, commission, inquiry, without even letting a soul hear of it except the detective and his victim, the person denounced is run in and then fired out again, passage paid on board a steamer to somewhere else, never to return under pain of arrest and imprisonment as a criminal. Where are the Borgias?

In the Supreme Court to-day (7th inst.) the Chinese will suit, Tang Yung Mow v. Tang Tung Shing, was continued. As before, Mr. Francis and Mr. Phillips were for plaintiff, and Mr. Leach and Mr. Robinson for defendant. The case for the defence was opened by Mr. Leach, and the court was asked first to decide whether plaintiff's father was a natural or an adopted son; second, if adopted, whether the adoption could be deemed valid. This would be the simplest way to decide whether he had an interest in the estate or not. If not, of course, the whole case fell through and defendant remained unassailed in sole possession of the estate. If the issue was decided the other way, then plaintiff and defendant met on equal terms in the main dispute over the will itself. Mr. Francis agreed to this method of procedure, and Mr. Leach proceeded to call his witnesses. The case will be continued to-morrow.

THE Registrar-General has courteously furnished us with the following general statement of the census returns, compared with the returns ten years ago, showing an increase of about 37 per cent. during the decade. It will be some weeks before the detailed statement is complete, as the work of arranging and classifying necessarily requires much time and careful consideration. The present figures are:—

	1881	1891	Increase
Population	188,100	257,000	68,900
Europeans and Americans including Military and Navy	7,900	8,545	555
Chinese in Victoria and the villages including the Boat Population	150,600	209,900	59,300
Nationals of other than European race	29,500	38,555	9,055
Chinese in Amoy and other ports	1,722	1,901	179
Total	188,100	257,000	68,900

A CHINESE beggar effected a very clever swindle in Amoy last week, says the *Times*. It seems that he hired a gorgeous suit of Mandarin's clothing, together with chair, coolies, runners etc., and proceeded to a Chinese shop and selected some \$4,000 worth of ginseng and birds nests of the best quality, which was given to one of his so-called runners to take to his bogus yamen, the shopkeeper being told that he would return in less than an hour with the money. It is needless to say that the money was not forthcoming, and the beggar-Mandarin, watching his opportunity, made off, and has not been seen nor heard of since.

THIS ought to be a moral colony before long. Everybody is trying to suppress vice in the streets. According to evidence given in the Police Court on the 7th inst. Mr. John Rapis is the next candidate for a pair of wings and a tin trumpet, not forgetting the slaughterer's revolver. He is employed at Quarry Bay Refinery, and so is Mr. T. Burnett. The latter has a wife, but dispensed with forms of marriage. The former has also a wife, duly qualified for that post. Rapis felt after marriage like the fox that lost his tail, and wanted the affliction to be made universal. He did not like Burnett to be free. So he went and complained to the superintendent, Mr. Burnett very naturally resented this kind interference, and it is to be hoped he thoroughly thrashed Mr. Rapis. Anyhow he assaulted him, and admitted it when charged in the police court on the 7th. Mr. Wise considered the provocation received was so great that he imposed a merely nominal fine of 50 cents. It would be worth while having a few dollars' worth more out of Mr. Fox.

In the Supreme Court to-day (8th inst.) the will suit Tang Yung Mow v. Tang Tung Shing was continued before the Acting Chief Justice. A witness called by Mr. Leach gave a mass of interesting details about the sale in Whampoa of plaintiff's father, Kau Chong, when three months old, to the "Second Lady Wong" (not found in *Debbert*) for adoption into the family of Tang Lok, the testator. The infant was weighed at the time (though it was not said how much per catty a low-born babe fetches) and found to tip the beam at nine catties, hence his name "Kau-chong." Somebody is lying, or, at least, for last week another female gave an equally credible history of the birth of this same child, in Tang Lok's own house, son of Tang Lok's own wife, the witness being present at the interesting event, and her mother acting as midwife. The name "Kau Chong" was given him because the fates decreed on his birth that he should be prosperous and well weighed—so the planets said. He was therefore weighed in the balance and found *Kau Chong*. After this, who shall say that mining engineers lie?

THE *Foochow Echo* of the 4th inst. reports serious floods on the Min river, at the beginning of last week. Our contemporary says:—Although, formidable as they were, they were not so serious as we have known them to be, for years, they came upon the people, we understand, without warning, and loss of life and property has been greater even than last year, when the overflow of the river was more extensive. The normal occurrence of these floods is not later than the 21st of June (the fifteenth day of the fifth moon) and the unwary river population thought the season of danger to be past. Consequently in spite of the gradual rising of the river, all were in a state of unpreparedness, when the torrent came suddenly with so tremendous a force it carried away with it everything that was not made fast. Houses built too close to the water edge, of course, were doomed to go, and many, carrying with them men, women and children. Some twenty boats, large and small, were unable to keep their bearings, and were dashed to pieces when they got in contact with the bridge. The loss of life, from bodies recovered, is known to be eighty-nine women, fourteen children and the balance men; but, it is said, that the numbers drowned above bridge alone, were really far in excess of this. The pole merchants suffered severely. Some \$300,000 worth of poles were washed away in all directions, affording a fine harvest to daring boatmen between the bridge and the anchorage. The current below the bridge was so strong that the double anchor cables of three large junks parted, and the handling of the craft was so good that they threatened their way through the rows of other anchored junks without further mishap, and brought up lower down the river. We hear that the authorities did all in their power to render assistance where it was needed, and that they were successful in saving a good deal of life and property by their prompt action, though more might have been done if they had two or three steam launches at their disposal.

#### DROWNING INQUIRY.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon (7th inst.) Mr. Wise held an inquiry into the deaths of two Chinese junk men, whose bodies were picked up in the water last month. Mr. Ho Wyson watched the case for the relatives of the deceased.

Inspector Corcoran said that two men had been charged in connection with the case, and were on bail. As far as could be gathered there was no evidence against them whatever. The witnesses had failed to identify them.

The two prisoners were put in the dock, and the captain and two of the crew of junk No. 210 called. None of them knew the prisoners, who were therefore at once discharged.

Dr. Marques gave evidence that the bodies were very much decomposed when found. Death appeared to have resulted from drowning. One of the men had a contusion on the thigh. Both bodies had been eaten away considerably by fish.

Lung Kun-yun, master of boat 225, found the bodies, after sailing, on June 20th, off Yau-mai-lai, near the sailing vessels anchorage. Did not know how they came there. Knew both men a little.

Ng Chai Tap, seaman on boat 214, identified the bodies. On June 27th, about 5 p.m., he went with four others from his junk in a boat to junk 210. A "cock-eyed man" was master of 210. (Cock-eyed man produced, identified, put in, and marked A.) This man asked the visitors to go on board to have a smoke. They were invited originally to go on board and buy some oil, and they had intended to do so. There was a dispute, and before they knew it, they were all on board. He saw the others in the water, bleeding from the head. Some people on a steamer picked him up. He was sure that neither of the deceased assisted anyone on board. They went off board to buy some oil that had been stolen, and because the master of the junk wanted too much they quarrelled, and he struck them with a short sword.

The man who was picked up with the last witness gave similar evidence.

Ip Tai was then called and cautioned. He said that he was master of the cargo-boat No. 210. On the night of the 27th ult. six or seven men came on board and said they had come to search for contraband goods. He took them to the hold, and allowed them to search. They found nothing, and he then invited them to have tea and tobacco. They did so, and then the last two witnesses started to take away a box. He tried to stop them, but they knocked him overboard, and he was picked up by a boat and taken ashore. He knew nothing about the men who were drowned. There was no oil on board. About \$150 worth of property was stolen by the thieves.

Kwok Yee-sing, also cautioned, said he was a *faat* of the last witness. He saw six or seven men search the junk and take away clothing and jewellery. The last witness interfered, and they knocked him overboard. Witness and others then attacked the thieves, who jumped overboard. They had swords, and whistles had not. They cut his thumb with a sword.

Dr. Marques, recalled, stated that when he made a *post-mortem* examination of the bodies he saw no marks of any sword-cuts.

Detective Sergeant Hadden stated that on the night of the occurrence he went to the steamer *Chow*, and the master, Capt. Phillips, told him that he had seen four men in the water, being struck at by other men who were in boats. Phillips had two of the men picked up, but the other two disappeared. Witness then went to cargo-boat 210, where they told him that the master had been knocked overboard by six pirates, who had stolen \$100 worth of jewellery. Witness searched the boat, and saw no oil on board. They *faat* did they not know the pirates.

Inspector Corcoran pointed out that they had all failed to identify the two men who were saved, before—Oh!

His worship—Oh! I've no doubt they are all lying.

Ho Ling, another *faat* on the boat, said that three men came on board, and were knocked overboard. They stole \$100 worth.

His Worship doubted the advisability of recording a finding of manslaughter, and adjourned the inquiry till to-morrow.

At the Magistrate to-day (8th inst.) Mr. Wise delivered his finding, "found drowned." In the inquiry on the bodies of two junk men picked up opposite Yau-mai-lai on the 20th June last, as previously reported. As the only witnesses who could account for their death are probably implicated in the offence which led to it, there is no chance of sifting the matter to the bottom.

#### DEATH OF ADMIRAL FONG.

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 8th, 12.50 p.m.

It is rumoured here to-day that Admiral Fong died in the City yesterday. Will send fuller particulars as soon as news authenticated.

Later.

The news of Admiral Fong's death is confirmed. Cause not known.

General and Admiral Fong, after H.E. Chang Chih-tung, was probably one of the most energetic officials South-west China has known for the past quarter of a century. The son of a soldier, he distinguished himself thirty years ago fighting against the Taiping rebels, and had risen to the rank of colonel when appointed to a subordinate post in the Kwangtung Province, eighteen years ago. Five years ago he has raised to the post of commander-in-chief of the island and navy forces of the province, which position he held until his death. He was a severe though upright man. Among the honors of the *Yellow Flag*, *Wong Ling*—an honor conferred only by some half-dozen recipients in the whole Empire. It carried with it the despotism of power to order the execution of any subject, if of subordinate rank, without reference to Peking. That power Fong wielded in no hesitating way. During the last five years he is credited with having caused the decapitation of several thousand prisoners, about one hundred being despatched in one day, last April. He was progressive, and during his reign the standard of the forces, both naval and military, was considerably improved, foreign instructors being retained, and Western methods to some extent adopted. He died almost of harness, having at the time of his death just returned from a pirate-raid at Kuo-shan, a few miles from Canton, when he died, somewhat unexpectedly of fever. He leaves a very large family. The body will be taken to the Peking district, near Swatow, of which place he was a native. Fong was 58 years of age, and was pretty well-known in Hongkong, having an interest in a shop in the Nam Pak Hong.

His successor will probably be General Chuen Kun, at present in charge of the western defences of Canton.

#### RAUB.

Mr. Seton, of Raub fame, is staying in Hongkong just now, on his way to England via America. At the request of a few gentlemen interested in the enterprise, he gave a brief résumé of the position of affairs at Raub, to a select audience in the Hongkong Hotel on the 7th inst. He said that the concession was 20 square miles in extent, and adjoined the Malay Prospecting Company's lot. The latter Company had tunnelled and sunk some 80 or 100 feet at the joint boundary on the south, and found gold everywhere. The Raub Company's last workings were taken from the western side, near Raub, Hole, but about two-thirds of the stuff was by mistake taken from a branch, and had been struck in Mr. Bibby's advance, and the results have been much less satisfactory. When they got down 100 feet in the western side they should have enough stuff in sight to keep the battery going day and night for the next twelve months, and be fully anticipated an average of two ounces to the ton—possibly more, for the prospects improved as they got deeper, the lower formation being more settled and better defined. At Raub falls the reef dropped out on both sides of the hill, which was tunnelled to the depth of 200 feet. Prospects of from a day to 2 months' life were found in a red soil averaging 100 feet wide. The Raub Company showed some 200 tons of stuff in a day. Equally good were the trials from another hill, near by, and further on still, a well-defined reef varying from 100 to 150 feet in thickness, yielded a quantity of a day to the ton on the surface. All this was really known at the whole affair of the concession as yet was a

track about three miles long and 400 feet broad, as so much preparatory work had had to be done. The river had been cleared for 60 miles, and about seven miles of excellent roads made, and now machinery could be transported to within three miles of Raub by water. At present they had very little except prospecting machinery, and more was required. Instead of a 10-stamp battery they needed one of 100 stamps; the cost of running it hydraulically would be small, for there was an abundance of water. There were nothing like such prospects in Australia or New Zealand. Even the refuse at deserted workings like those at Bukit Malacca yielded half an ounce to the ton, and they had nothing to do but shovel it up and take it to the battery. He was not dissatisfied with the results up to now—if they considered all that had been done he thought there was a credit balance of quite £3,000 to £4,000. The very last time he saw Mr. Bibby, the gentleman told him he had never seen anything so extensive and promising in all his experience. Of course they could not pretend to work the whole concession—it was big enough for ten thousand miners, or for a dozen Companies.

#### THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI SUPREME COURTS.

In the course of an article commenting upon the Foreign Office changes in Shanghai the *N. C. Daily News* says:—There was one sentence in the Shanghai protest which was somewhat vague, and might well have received a little more explanation: "If the only object of her Majesty's Government is economy, we think it could be effected more advantageously and in other ways than by amalgamating the offices of Chief Justice and Consul-General, a step which to our opinion is fraught with danger." In this the writer of the protest and those who signed it looked, we imagine, to a reduction in the cost of the Legation at Peking, which seems to most of us to have done and to do very little, since Sir Harry Parkes' lamented death and the departure of Mr. O'Connor, to justify its cost to the British taxpayer. Unfortunately, the China Association has read the sentence very differently, its amplification being in these words: "If however it were still held necessary that reduction of some kind should be effected, this Association cannot but concur with the Shanghai community in thinking other means might have been taken with less disadvantage. In considering whether the collection of the judicial element should be sacrificed, H.M. Government have decided against the former; but if reduction must be made, this Association has no hesitation in saying that it is on the judicial side it could have been effected with less inconvenience—especially as the Supreme Court of Hongkong could be made available in case of necessity as a Court of Appeal." This is a most unfortunate paragraph, and it has been taken prompt advantage of by Sir T. Sanderson, to whom we owe the change now deprecated. Notwithstanding the statement in his earlier letter to the China Association, that the amalgamation was open to reconsideration, he has now stated definitely that come what may there will be no going back to the dual establishment. Some false comfort may be taken from the thought that Foreign Ministers change, and the Marquis of Salisbury's successor may be more ready to listen to our representations; but unfortunately, though Foreign Ministers change, the permanent officials, like Sir T. Sanderson, remain, and it is they who pull the wires which direct the movements of the Minister. Sir T. Sanderson says that further changes are to be made, they would be in the direction of still further reducing the judicial staff here, and sending all heavy work to Hongkong, in plain language, if we grumble too much, the Supreme Court for China and Japan will be abolished, and Shanghai will have only a Consular Court, such as there is now at Tientsin; and not only will the Supreme Court at Hongkong be made our Court of Appeal, but possibly all cases involving over a certain sum—"heavy work"—will have to go there to be tried. This would be indeed jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire; and perhaps it would be better for us to consider a little this Foreign Office threat, before being too much in a hurry to forward to the China Association specific instances of the inconvenience that may arise from the present amalgamation. The inconvenience of sending our "heavy work" and our appeals to Hongkong, however great the confidence we may feel in the Supreme Court there, which is sometimes not precluded, over by an acting official, is very obvious. Shanghai is the natural centre of all the greater part of the legal business in China. Hongkong has a *cachet* of its own, and is not to touch with the treaty ports, except possibly Canton; and putting aside the feelings of the treaty port communities, the Consuls, who are Foreign Office officials, would never see with pleasure their heavy work taken, and their decisions appealed against, to the Hongkong Court, which is a dependency of the Colonial Office. The wrongheadedness which we conceive the Foreign Office to have displayed in this matter goes much farther than we imagined. Fortunately the two men who are to inaugurate the new system, as well as the two who are meanwhile acting for them, are men in whom we have all the most perfect confidence. It will be, we hope, years before there is another change in the *personnel*, and it seems as if, until there is a change in the permanent staff at the Foreign Office itself, it would be better for us to be content to

rather bear those ills we have

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tradesman or merchant from whom he buys the goods.

This confidence has been imposed upon by some clever swindlers who are flooding the eastern market with counterfeit Winchester cartridges.

A few weeks ago the officers of the Douglas steamship *Italian* were drilling and at the suggestion of their veteran captain, Samuel Ashton, tied the rifle. The result was a revelation. Often shots, three missed fire, one choked the breech, one injured the repeating mechanism, and one blew back and just missed destroying the eye-sight of the chief officer. Mr. Ashton, a careful examination showed that all cartridges were genuine. The boxes are very close imitations of the original packages, but a genuine one, are perceptibly different. The brass of the latter is thicker, finer and grayish in tint; of the former, bright yellow. In the former the rim of the base is grooved and cylindrical; in the latter smooth and rounded.

The bases of the former bear the letters W.R.A. Company, those of the latter are plain. The centre-fire segment of the former is brass; the latter copper or red brass.

The experience of the *Italian* was so startling that I caused inquiries to be made, with the following results: of three Douglas steamers, every one had the bogus cartridges; two of China Merchants steamships; it was the same. Of seven people in Amoy's own Winchester, those who had brought cartridges from England or the United States had the genuine; those who had purchased them in China had the bogus ones. In one European and three native stores where ammunition is for sale, every cartridge was a base counterfeit.

The workmanship of the fraudulent article is either "Brommagem," Belgian, or Bremen. To my eye it looks as if it came from a Belgian workshop.

I have ascertained the names of two importers who supply the trade with the bogus goods. I have not yet learned how far they are really, or how far they are imposed upon by their European principals, and for that reason refrain from disclosing their identity.

One thing is certain—the mere fact that they can profitably make wholesale cartridges of such a kind that tradesmen can retail them for 75 cents and \$1, a box ought to raise suspicion as to the legitimacy of the goods. Good metallic cartridges cannot be sold (at least in honest trade) for less than \$1.25 per box. Any smaller figure means robbery somewhere.

At the present time, when we are liable to be called upon at any moment to defend our lives and property against robbers and criminals, the efficiency and reliability of every cartridge is of literally vital importance. It is bad enough to be swindled by these counterfeiters, but a crime committed against every buyer upon whom is placed such an infamous trust. Is there not some law in Hongkong which suppresses the fraud and punishes the perpetrators? I hope that the *Telegraph* will declare war against the evil and the evil-doer with its characteristic intrepidity.

Yours, etc.

Amoy, July 3rd, 1891.

Our correspondent's discovery is indeed startling, and the sooner an official inspection of the ammunition stores here and in all coast-ports is made, the better. We trust, too, that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will not ignore such wholesale frauds, but will for once come out of its shell and promptly report the matter to the Government. In justice both to all manufacturers of high reputation and to the foreigners, both ashore and afloat, whose safety may depend on the efficiency of their weapons.—Editor, *H.K. Telegraph*.

#### CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 5th July.

Tsing, the new Provincial Treasurer for the Kwangtung province is telegraphed to have arrived at your port on Saturday by the German Mail steamer *Bayern* from Shanghai, and will leave on Tuesday by a sea vessel for Canton. His Excellency's Mandarin is connected with the Imperial family, and is said to possess considerable Court influence. He was detained en route at Shanghai, for some weeks, by Imperial command to assist the Viceroy of Nanjing in the pacification of the discontented masses in the Central provinces, and now affairs have settled down again in their more or less ordinary groove, he proceeds to take up his post.

News also to hand here is to the effect that General (1) Cheng Ki-long, late military attaché to the Chinese Legation in Paris, was arrested last week, at his native place, Foochow, by order of the Peking Government, and is to be put on his trial at once, for alleged malpractices in connection with negotiating a bogus Chinese Imperial Loan in Paris under circumstances which left some influential French financiers badly hurt whilst it apparently enabled the Chinese military to get to sail away well ballasted and with a flowing sheet. It is noteworthy in connection with the Chinese peculiar official system that the so-called General had no more actual military training than your office boy; so to qualify him for this rank, he was educated in the school attached to the Foochow arsenal, founded by the late Monsieur Prosper Gillet, and his knowledge of military discipline was confined to his student training. Certainly, after his arrival in Paris, where he was petted like a French poodle, he made good use of his opportunity in thoroughly mastering the French language and in translating into Chinese, French military standard works which should prove of value to his countrymen if they possessed military instincts and acknowledged foreign tactics to be superior to their own. The only strategy that we can see exhibited by this Chinese General is the strategy so fully exemplified by the official legation in Hongkong of making top, but

**MORE ANTI-CATHOLIC OUTRAGES IN THE NORTH**

THE DISTURBANCES AT WENCHOW.  
(From a Correspondent.)

General Mesny contributed the following information in a letter to the *N. C. Daily News* of Thursday last:

As things are now, soldiers are forced to combine together, to exact their just dues from unjust superiors, and to resist undeserved punishment and

missionaries themselves set fire to their houses of course to cover traces of their infamous baby-killing, etc., etc. The Viceroy's commission put his foot firmly down in repressing the

**CHUNGKING OPENED.**

by Mr. Henry Hertz, and another owned by Mr. Archibald Little, are already on their way down, and we hear that the Customs staff at the new port, who have long been long bidding their

in other provinces, who, as a rule, "care for none of these things," but they are really very much afraid lest any mischief should befall us while under their jurisdiction. They believe foreigners are evil, and their people

found amusement in throwing stones at us. To avoid this we pulled out and anchored in mid stream ; but hardly had we done so when a great shout directed our attention up the river and

One sometimes wonders why greater stress is not laid by Christians on this world-wide

to the famous mountain of Hengshan which is visible from the some thirty li before reaching the city of that name. All the time we were

After we had fully learned our own helplessness, the next day our official friend put in an appearance again to ascertain whether we would go up stream or down.... He confessed to having made a mistake about there being no road to

ty. There are not many of those who bear the Christian name but must be glad to think that from here, at least, in this dark province throughout all these generations morning and

where in the struggle for bringing the Chinese people to obedience, to the one form or other, of a Christian faith, by progressive Protestant clergy and laymen.—*N. C. Daily News.*

**"CHUNGKING" OPENED.**

by Mr. Henry Hertz, and another owned by Mr. Archibald Little, are already on their way down, and we hear that the Customs staff at the new port, who have long been long bidding their

**HUNAN.**

## A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIP.

## VI.

One sometimes wonders why greater stress is not laid by Christians on this world-wide

**VII.**

After we had fully learned our own helplessness, the next day our official friend put in an appearance again to ascertain whether we would go up stream or down.... He confessed to having made a mistake about there being no road to

**WUCHANG**

(From our own Correspondent.)

was the first cause of the riot, to assert that the missionaries themselves set fire to their houses of course to cover traces of their infamous baby-killing, etc., etc. The Viceroy's commission put his foot firmly down in repressing the

turbulent. The fact that so many in every crowd have been soldiers in their time perhaps accounts for this. Next, they cultivate a good

in other provinces, who, as a rule, "care for none of these things," but they are really very much afraid lest any mischief should befall us while under their jurisdiction. They believe foreigners are evil, and their people

the morning we stepped ashore from a sampan at one of these, and carefully selecting the shady side, so that the sun might shine in the eyes of the expected crowd, we mounted a stone with-

One sometimes wonders why greater stress is not laid by Christians on this world-wide

of the river which brings its whole future of  
frontage under the eye at glance. It presents a  
handsome appearance and its situation is very  
picturesque. For ornament it can boast of a

After we had fully learned our own helplessness, the next day our official friend put in an appearance again to ascertain whether we would go up stream or down.... He confessed to having made a mistake about there being no road to

the land" has completely conquered them. Their system in the interior may have been forced upon them as a necessity, when, in the persecuting times to be discovered meant death or

where in the struggle for bringing the Chinese people to obedience, to the one form or other, of a Christian faith, by progressive Protestant clergy and laymen.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 6th, 1891.

Liu, the Deputy Governor (or as he is here called, the Second Governor), has undoubtedly influence with the savages who occupy almost the entire Eastern half of the island. Their territory is very mountainous and inaccessible to the troops which have from time to time been sent against them for the purpose of bringing them under the complete control of the Chinese authorities. It is owing, partly, to his birth (being of semi-savage parentage) that Liu maintains cordial relations with the savage chiefs, though his liberality in giving them blankets, piece goods, *samsu*, and various cheap and useful implements, such as axes, knives, pots and pans, etc. must be reckoned as an important factor in his ways and means of bringing them to a certain extent under his sway. Liu's presents are regarded by the savages as an annual tribute—as a *quid pro quo* for abstention on their part from the commission of depredations on the farms and estates of his numerous Chinese and half-breed tenants. At the present time all is quiet in savage circles, which simply means that the Chinese having left their neighbours alone for some months, the latter are content to rest in place. It is not altogether surprising, in fact it is natural, that the Chinese should have made vigorous efforts to "wipe out" the savages, seeing that they occupy, and thereby render valueless, at least one third of the entire island, and, furthermore, produce nothing that can be regarded as an argument to trade. Their needs, too, are practically nil, so as buyers of imported merchandise they are beneath the consideration of their industrial and pre-eminently businesslike invaders. They come to the border at times with a rude kind of home-spun cloth, which the half-breeds in the border districts turn into articles of wearing apparel; and they also bring down deer, deer and leopard's skins and bones, deer horns, and pith plant. The Chinese turn the latter into what is commonly known as rice paper. A little of the pith plant is exported to Amoy, where it is made into flower ornaments for ladies' hair. The above mentioned articles are bartered with the Chinese for matchlocks, rude iron implements, coarse powder, betel nuts, and *samsu*. Of course the wily Chinaman overreaches his savage customer in dealing in *samsu*, which he adulterates with water, thereby selling half a bottle of the liquor for the same price as he would a whole one elsewhere. This, however, has its advantages, for were the savages to get pure liquor they would probably, under its influence, arm themselves and run amok, dealing death amongst the defenceless Celestials. Strange to say, the savages are friendly towards foreigners, whom they regard as superior to the Chinese and believing that they are in just as much danger of being attacked by the Chinese as they themselves are. Many interesting stories are told of the friendliness of the savages towards Europeans.

There are, it may be added, two classes or races of savages in Formosa, namely, the "savages of the plains" and the "mountain savages." It is with regard to the mountain tribes that the foregoing remarks specially refer, their *compadres* of the plains being a much more docile set of beings, who are, as far as is known at present, a mixed race—descendants of Amoy Chinese, Malays and the "Mountainers." The hill tribes coerce the men of the plains to assist them in carrying on war against the Chinese, the latter being reluctant to disturb the friendly relations that exist. Amongst the savages there are tribes whose young men are not allowed to marry until they have brought into camp the head of one Chinaman, and the members of the tribe the head of which is not very chivalrous—it is not done as a rule, in fair hand-to-hand combat. The savage bent on "winning his spurs" as a valiant warrior lies in wait for some passing Chinaman, or perchance a party consisting of three or four Chinese traders, upon whom he springs from his ambush before they suspect danger. A short scuffle, if any, ensues, and the headless trunk of an inoffensive Chinaman lies on the ground, while the savage, bounding over hill and dale, makes off to his camp with the coveted trophy in his hand. Upon arrival in camp the "warrior" goes straight to his Chief and lays before him the ghastly evidence of his prowess. A war dance is soon in full swing, amidst which the hero of the hour is introduced to his bride, and ere many hours have passed by is allowed to take her to his hark hut, where she is, on the morrow, formally visited by all the "squaws" of the surrounding country.

The savages are not cannibals. They live on vegetables, corn, sweet potatoes, and half-roasted pork and chicken whenever they can afford the latter, which is not often. Hitherto the methods adopted by the Chinese to subjugate and ultimately annihilate the savages have been futile, owing to their inability to follow them into their mountain fastnesses. The only present scheme to be adopted is the construction of roads through their territory—from North to South and from East to West—the labourers being protected by batteries of light field artillery. The lighting, too, of large bush fires would prove a great auxiliary in the matter of driving the savages back. But such a course would be a very extreme measure, fraught with loss to the Chinese, owing to the fact that as all the best camphor trees in the island are now in the forest within savage territory, the fire would, of course, destroy large numbers of these valuable giants of the forest.

June 9th.

It has been erroneously stated that the recent frequent visits to Formosa of Dr. Bedloe, the United States Consul-General at Amoy, were connected with the camphor monopoly. That is not so. The fact is that the commodore of Messrs. Russell and Company's branch house at Takow was suddenly seized by the *Likhs* officials of Taiwan district, and soldiers stationed around that firm's godowns there on the grounds that he had defrauded them out of a great deal of *likhs* taxes. Dr. Bedloe recently interviewed Governor Liu, who stated that he was in receipt of Taotai of Takow, in which that official stated that he had withdrawn the guards from the Company's godowns, released the commodore, and was prepared to waive his claim providing the latter the *likhs* complaint was not continued. There is now a claim for loss of business during the period of the Commodore's incarceration and the seizure of the godown. An apology has also, it is said, been demanded by the U.S. Minister at Peking from the Chinese Government. It is, however, assumed in certain circles that the U.S. Minister (Colonel Denby) whose son is in the Chinese Customs Service, will be reluctant to adopt an indignant attitude respecting the Takow incident.

There was formerly a camphor monopoly in force throughout the island, the monopoly being held by a Mr. Butler, a Hungarian, who was previously Director of the Arsenal at Tientsin. The Governor, of course, got a good sum of money for the concession, and was very much annoyed when he received orders from Peking to abolish a monopoly which consisted in the farmer's camphor being exempt from *likhs* taxes altogether. The abolition of the concession was brought about by the protests of the foreign consuls through the channel of Peking. The camphor monopoly was a profitable business. It is now about \$11 per picul in Formosa

and sells for from \$50 to \$60 per picul in Hongkong—whence it is exported to Europe and America. The right to produce camphor is "farmed" out to Chinese, who pay to Government 80 cents per picul per month. The farmers dole out money to their countrymen who, under protection of the soldiery, go into the forests and there cut down the camphor tree and distill the sap. There is, it should be stated, a great evil connected with the production of camphor in this island. The trees are hewn down in large numbers every year, and in their places no other trees are planted. Thus deforestation, while gradually encroaching on savage territory, is going on apace. "Plenty 'chow chow'-to-day, makes to-morrow" appears to be John's motto in Formosa and Co. of Amoy, acting upon the advice of their energetic and popular managers in Formosa—Messrs. Gowan and White—brought Mr. Pinches, an Indian tea planter and expert, to Formosa direct from Assam with a view to showing the natives how, by improved methods, a better class of tea could be put on the market. They leased a tea garden about 20 miles south of the Capital, and there, at great expense, cultivated tea in the Indian style. The result was satisfactory, but the further extension of the system was knocked on the head by the opposition of omnipotent Liu, who took up the cause of the people who believed that the introduction of the new method of preparation would injure their interest in lessening the demand for native labour. Thus the enterprise which had in it the elements of vast benefit to China was practically crushed. The game has, however, not yet been abandoned, for Mr. Pinches, I hear, is now in Peking negotiating through the highest foreign authorities, and is said to be giving the Government much valuable information respecting the ways and means of bringing the now waning tea industry of China up to its old standard of efficiency and prestige.

An attempt to teach the natives the *modus operandi* of silk cultivation some two years ago ended in failure. Silkworms were reared and a little silk of excellent quality was produced, but the natives make such a good thing out of their labours in the tea season that they cannot be induced to trouble themselves to take up the new enterprise. The only way to get the silk industry fairly started would be for mulberry trees to be grown there in large numbers and for Chinese labour to be imported under special contract.

The only completed railway in Formosa is the Keelung-Taiwan line, which is 26 miles in length. Its direction is East and West, across the northern end of the island. It is of great importance both from military and commercial points of view, connecting as it does two great ports, the capital with the East coast port of Keelung and the coal-fields; and, furthermore, tapping tea and rice districts, and alluvial gold-fields. There is, as stated in a previous episode, a line in course of construction from the capital, Taiwan, to the Southern extremity of the island—a distance of fully 200 miles. It is, practically, an extension of the Keelung-Taiwan line, for they connect at the capital and are of the same gauge—the 3'6" (narrow) metre gauge. Railway construction in Formosa has been attended with a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the Governor owing to unsuitable engineers having been foisted on the local authorities. At the present time, however,—indeed, for the past year or more the works are in charge of two thoroughly experienced steady and energetic Civil Engineers; namely, Mr. H. C. Mathieson (Consulting Engineer to the Governor of Formosa), and Mr. W. Watson, who is, practically, Executive Engineer in charge of the construction of the new (southern) line and the completion of Keelung end (down to the water's edge) of the Taiwan-Keelung line. The rolling-stock is of inferior class, but seems to answer the present needs of the country very well, though the day is not far distant when better carriages and more powerful engines will have to be put on.

It must be said that Messrs. Mathieson and Watson have *travaille bien* to do as they may seem right in the interests of the Governor. Far from it. They are continually tampered by a gang of hangers on, who hold rank from general down to carpenter, and who, one and all, are "on the make pigdin." Indeed it is a wonder that so much has already been accomplished. It certainly speaks volumes for the energy, forbearance, patience and skill of the two Englishmen.

The Northern Road, it may be added, has cost the Government about £500,000 per mile, which for, say, 25 miles equals £12,500,000, roughly. In some places culverts have had to be re-built and the line run round the foot hills, and bridges been reconstructed owing to the Chinese officials having, in the first instance, insisted on the works being connected in a reckless manner. Cuttings, too, upon which tens of thousands of dollars have been expended have had to be abandoned owing to their utter impracticability. To sum up the situation it may be safely averred,—and any practical man inspecting the line will agree with me—that Messrs. Mathieson and Watson have allowed full control of the works, and not been "chefs de file" in the only, His Excellency's Treasury would be the gainers by at least £2,000 per mile, which on the whole line would amount to about \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Five English engine-drivers are employed on the line, at \$90 per month. The southern line is complete for a distance of 30 miles from the capital. Trains run on it daily and carry, in addition to passengers, large quantities of tea and other produce. Other 40 miles of the line are nearly ready for traffic. At no distant date two large rivers must be spanned by bridges which have been ordered from Europe. These rivers are at least 1,000 feet wide at the crossing place in the autumn, and are nothing short of foaming, mountain torrents. The bridges, therefore, must be made of great strength, and the engineers, to do the work as it should be done, will require actual, not merely virtual, control. If not the bridging of these rivers will not only take a very long time to complete but will cost the Government full double as much as it otherwise would.

If the Government will give the European engineers full control over the southern railway works, and have the good sense to send about four hundred of the coolies employed on the Keelung and other railways down to Formosa, the road may be completed within two years, but if Chinese jobbers are to be "bosses," and officials and so-called "generals" to be "chefs de file" then both time and money will, as heretofore, be recklessly squandered. It is for Shao, the new Governor, to demonstrate his ability and sagacity in "shutting down" on the jobbery which has hitherto prevailed in the railway department in the fair "Island province."

The only gold-fields which are now being worked at present in the northern part of Formosa are the rich alluvial fields situated along the banks and in the old bed of the Patou river. The Patou is reached by train either from Keelung or the capital. It is, however, very near Keelung, the line crossing it about 12 miles west of the Keelung terminus. The enterprising chief of the Formosa Trading Corporation, Mr. Achut, has secured the concession to work the Patou gold-fields for a distance of fully twenty-five miles. He has large numbers of coolies employed in the bed of the river, who daily wash out the "dilly" with pans in the California style. Hitherto he has "panned out" a very small quantity of gold. The range of hills whence the Patou river receives its name is

distinctly auferrous in appearance, and there can be no doubt that Achut has a very "soft" thing on if he sets about the development of the mines in a business-like manner. There are several other gold-fields in Formosa besides those at Patou. They have been worked, partially only, in the most primitive manner, and for some years have been practically abandoned by order of the Governor, who desires to have the quartz-mines worked on Government account or by Chinese companies to be floated in Shanghai, Amoy and Canton. What with planting, coal, gold and iron mining, silk and wheat cultivation, tea production, railways, camphor, and camphor-wood, there can be no doubt that Formosa if placed under the full and untrammelled control of a progressive Governor like Liu Ming-chuan will develop rapidly, and export and import four or five times as much as heretofore.

Liu was continually hampered by "instructions" framed by a crowd of old fogies in Peking who knew next to nothing about this island, and he was robbed right and left by the *profligates* of Peking magistrates who were constantly being sent down to him to find "jobs" for. These friends of Peking officials are a curse throughout China, and they are as unprincipled as they are degraded and vicious. Taking all things into consideration it is little wonder that he became sick and tired of Formosa, and repeatedly pressed the Emperor for permission to "throw up the sponge."

## KUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.

I am told by the Chinese, who get their information from the *yamen*, that the regiment of soldiers here has been sent to the capital of the province and a new regiment from that city has replaced them. The reason given for the change is that in case of any trouble arising the men of the regiment here could not be depended upon, because many of them are natives of the place and have families residing here.

Very stringent measures are being taken here; at all the inns the guests have to register their names, ages, and addresses. After the second watch of the night no one is permitted to pass along the streets without a lantern.

A couple of evenings ago there was some trouble near the Lungkuang creek on account of the early closing of the opium shops by the order of the officials. A rowdy crowd collected and became noisy and demonstrative. The whole of the officials, including the Taotai, Hsien, Chental and Erhs, turned out and kept the peace. I am told that the soldiers sleep every night with their straw sandals on and arms at hand ready to be called in a moment. I have not been to any of the camps to verify these statements. Some of the native preachers returning from their usual work in the country report that the wildest rumours are going the round. Strangers from distant places and speaking strange dialects go about urging people to rebellion and then pass on without giving any name or address. Human anti-Christian placards are being distributed through the country villages and cities. Everybody is talking about the Kolo Hui, and I am told that a great many members of this Society exist here and that they are diligent in obtaining additions to their fraternity.

The continual passing and repassing of foreign gunboats, and the noise of the salutes, terrifies some of the innocent inhabitants, many of whom have removed their effects to the country for safety. Some of the Chinese, on the contrary, are defiant and say they are ready to fight. China's "1,000 steam men-of-war" (?) can easily overcome any forces the foreigners may bring to bear.

The entire country-side for scores of miles do not cease to talk of the Wusueh massacre and burnings, and are expecting dreadful retribution at the hands of the foreigners; should nothing come of all this and the present state of faction continue they will become greatly emboldened. The proclamation fever still continues; they fall like autumn leaves.—N.C. Daily News.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.

The greatest quiet prevails in our part of the country, and indeed has through the entire season thus far. The first rain began to fall on the night of the 15th, and with some intermissions here and there less fell until the night of the 18th, when the ground was well soaked. Since then it has been very dry, with increasing heat, and now rain is needed as much as ever apparently. The sun is very powerful, with slight indications that more rain may come soon. While the wheat yield around Tientsin is very poor, reports indicate that for the entire province of Chihli the yield is about up to the average crop.

Following in the line of the Imperial edict, we understand that instructions are being issued to the high provincial authorities to the effect that proclamations are to be posted wherever there is a Christian church or chapel, commanding the observance of the Treaty stipulations. It may be that missionaries will be called upon to give information in regard to where they have centres of work, and the nature of that work, which all should be willing to do. It may also be necessary in some cases for the missionary to apply to the Governor of his province in order to secure the posting of such proclamation, but the application is not likely to be refused.

There is a remarkable correspondence between the recent riots in the south and the one at Tientsin many years ago. Both found their origin in the same cause—foreign meddling. Both were aimed in the first instance against Romanists, and found their incentive largely in the orphanages. Previous to the Tientsin outbreak, similar rumours were in circulation here to those that were circulated at the south. Cases of kidnapping were not unknown about Tientsin, and there was reason to believe that some children had been stolen that spring. Indeed, we have been informed that this spring some such children were found on board one of the outgoing steamers, and were sent off to the proper Chinese authorities. Those rumours were not new then; they have been less frequent since that even than previous to it. It was known, too, that at the orphanage a few cash were given to those who brought foundlings to the home. Here was all that a scheming and evil-disposed person needed to create a condition of certitude in the ordinary Chinese mind, having a ground-work of suspicion and superstition on which to operate. How similar to what has occurred in the south! Is there in all this any lesson to be learned? The action above referred to indicates a determination on the part of the Emperor to do all in his power to preserve quiet and prevent the recurrence of such events. There is no reason to believe that the mass of the common people have any ill-will towards foreigners; there is evidence that many of them would be very sorry to have us leave. But their suspicions, their superstitions, their inability to understand the reasons that have led us to leave home and friends to come to this distance (especially in the case of the missionaries, who have no visible means of support, and so must have some other motive at the back of their "good work") and their credulity are easily wrought upon by the designing and when they are once excited there is no restraining or

guiding them. Is it not our duty to avoid as far as possible those things that can excite suspicion? Here again the "Tientsin Massacre" gives us an object lesson. The day previous to that event, some of the Chinese officials desired to inspect the orphanage so as to put forth an authoritative proclamation and allay suspicion. Such inspection was denied them, and we know the result, one that might have been avoided in all probability, but for this.

A foreign official has suggested the propriety of a rule being adopted that no child be received into any orphanage or other foreign benevolent institution that is not old enough to give a clear account of itself. This appears to be a wise course amongst a people who are so easily persuaded to believe anything, with or without reason. Certainly all classes of foreigners should be too well willing to do all in their power to assist in the difficult task of preserving peace and order. And let all things be "open and above board" that there shall be no occasion for suspicion. We cannot expect the Chinese to take our word that all is right; let them see it to be so, and so will an important handle be removed from the grasp of the evil-disposed.—N.C. Daily News.

## Insurances.

THE FUNDS

OF THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British

Dominions and are thus free from the

complications which might arise in time of war.

They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling,

and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years.

DODWELL, CARILL &amp; Co.,

Agents, Hongkong.

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GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY IN

LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are pre-

pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and

LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

[66]

NOTICE

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY

LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,

&amp;c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

[216]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS, 500,000. } \$833,333-33

- EQUAL TO ..... } \$313,000-00.

RESERVE FUND .....

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &amp;c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 &amp; 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 14th December 1880.

[7210]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

DURING my temporary absence from the

Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER

MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney,

will conduct the business of The Hongkong

Telegraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH,

Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 15th June 1891.

[1801]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned have this day been

appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANA-

GERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, 15th June, 1891.

[642]

NOTICE

I HAVE this day commenced business as

MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENT at Hongkong and Canton under the style

of SHEWAN &amp; Co.

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will

sign the Firm's name.

ROBT. SHEWAN

Hongkong, 6th June, 1891.

[1837]

NOTICE

THE Underigned have been appointed

Agents for Messrs. BARRING BROS. &amp; Co.

LL., under their letters of credit issued on

account of the Russian Government.

SHEWAN &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, 14th June, 1891.

[1941]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-

ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned have this day been

appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANA-

GERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, 15th June, 1891.

[1843]

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERS

of the Firm of RUSSELL AND COM-

PANY have executed an ASSIGNMENT in

New York of all their Estate, Property,

and Effects whatsoever situated for the benefit of

their Creditors, and have appointed HENRY

HANNAH, of New York, Assignee and Trustee

of the said Estate, Property and Effects.

And notice is also given that the said HENRY

HANNAH has appointed the undersigned as his

Agent in Hongkong and Canton for the purpose

of the Liquidation of the said Estate, and all

Creditors of Hongkong, and Canton, of the said

Firm are hereby requested to forward particulars

of their claims to the undersigned.

And all persons being indebted to the said

Firm or holding any goods or property of the

said Firm in Hongkong or Canton are hereby

notified not to make payment of debt with the

said Firm except to the undersigned, and to

pay the same to the undersigned on or before

the 15th day of June, 1891.

W. SAMPSON TAYLOR

Notary Public, Hongkong.

[849]

## Intimations.

## W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

CRICKET by W. G. Grace.

Athletics by Griffin.

Golf by Overland Route of America.

Bicycle by Middeljohn.

Santa Postage Stamp Albums.

Large quantity of New Cheap Literature.

Arnold's Light of the World.

Arnold's Light of Asia.

Stylographic Pens.

Newcuttings Albums, Scrap Books.

Lancasters 2, 3 and 4 Cameras.

New Stock of Tennis Racquets.

Myrtle Grove Tobacco.

Three Castles Tobacco.

Whitman's Drawing Paper.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,

[159]

## CRUICKSHANK &amp; CO., LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

AND

Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

PURE FRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Montserrat Lime Juice, and Lime Juice Cordial.

GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.

(Victoria Effervescent Saline—The Universal Blood Purifier).

All requisite Medicines for the "DOG," Mangle Lotion, Worn Powders, Carbolic Soap, &amp;c., &amp;c.

JAPAN VEILCHEN PERFUMES AND SOAP, ORIZA PERFUMES SOLD.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

